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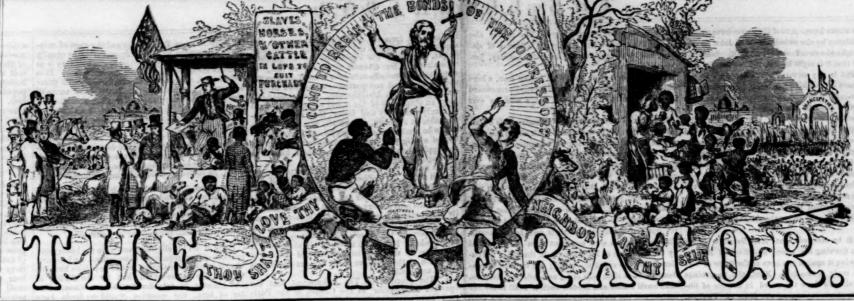
GOODS DEALER.

THE LIBERATOR EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, WASHINGTON ST., ROOM Nº 6. SOBERT F. WALLCUT, General Agent.

TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per anadvances will be sent to one address for TEN is, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters

An realist to the pecaniary concerns of the paper are to ded, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Advertisements making less than one square inhere times for 75 cents - one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, teania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery So-

are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE The following gentlemen constitute the Finanmittee, but are not responsible for any of the of the paper, viz:-FRANCIS JACKSON, ED-OCINCY, EDMUND JACKSON, and WENDELL



The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell."

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The free States are the guardians and essential supports of elavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our FATHERS, IN PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE MIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

VOL. XXX. NO. 31.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1860.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1545.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

SPEECH OF A DOUGLAS MAN. Mr. Gaulden, of Georgia, who assisted to place assimation Stephen A. Douglas, made the fol-sing interesting speech in the Bultimore Convenend to the consideration of the which we commend to the consideration of the

and goes in for 'niggers':-W. President and Gentlemen of the Convention e, President and Gestilemen of the Convention; as here from the State of Georgia, endorsed by State Convention and by the Convention at ton. This ought surely to give me a right heard before you; and though I have not my fortune in the State of Georgia, either to of York or to the House of Lancaster, I Haze of York or to the House of Lancaster, I that I have a right here to speak to the great existed, as a citizen of these United States, to the elements of disruption and disorganization seem to prevail in the midst of this most in-I have felt that the experiment capability of man for self-government was to prove a failure here, and that the genius of ty was about shricking to leave the world rust that this may be the darkest hour just e day; and that from these elements of dis the representatives of the intelligent Amerion which the great Democratic party of the States may be united, and that we will yet nother victory to the many we have already

am an advocate for maintaining the integrity of National Democratic party; I belong to the ex-South; I am a Pro-Slavery man in every sense word, aye, and an African slave-trade man. use and laughter.) The institution of Slaas I have said elsewhere, has done more to ad-the prosperity and intelligence of the white and of the human race, than all else together. ere it to be founded upon the law of Nature, pon the law of God; I believe it to be a bless-all races. I believe that liberty would not ball races. I believe that floerly would not resist in this Western World except by main-ag the integrity of the great National Demo-eparty. (Applause.) As for this 'Irrepressi-Candict' party, with their serried ranks now y to march down upon us, I have no faith in it, se it is founded in anarchy, in everything antian, in everything that is opposed to human ; while I understand the idea of the great onal Democratic party to be non-intervention to bradest sonse. (Appliance.) Now, my North-fiends, I do not know that I can do anything lengta to reconcile these matters; but whatever an do I will do. (Applause.)

Lay that our friends in Georgia, who are crying at for protection to Slavery in the Territories, are decesting a mere theory, a mere abstraction, a hing that is not and cannot be. They would do such better if they would demand protection from the General Government, and have a line of police stiblished along the border of the Slave States to blished along the border of the Slave States, to stablished along the border of the Slave States, to atch and hang the thieving Abolitionists who are stealing our niggers. (Laughter and applause.) This is a means of protection. Why? Because it is practical. (Renewed laughter and applause.) Here is my old native State of Virginia—the slave-troing and slave-breeding State of Virginia.— (Jauchter.)

rder. He casts an imputation upon Virginia, by alling her the 'slave-breeding State of Virginia.' Mr. Gaulden. Well, I will say the slave-breeding of Georgia, then. I glory in being a slave-er myself. (Loud laughter.) I will face the osic myself, and I have got as many negroes as my man from the State of Virginia. And as I inof the gentlemen of this Convention at Charleston risit my plantation, I will say again that, if will some to me, I will show them as fine a lot negroes, and the pure African, too, as they can anywhere. And I will show them as handsome t of little children there as can be seen, (haugh-and any quantity of them, too. (Renewed ther.) And I wish that Virginia may be as a slave-trading and slave-breeding State as rgia; and in saying that I do not mean to be ful to Virginia, but I do not mean to

and now, while I am up, I want to put my veto ad now, while I am up, I want to put my ven-o one thing. I know that I am not going to pplauded in what I say; but seed sown in good will bring forth fruit; and though you may now that I am wrong, yet I think I shall live to he day when the doctrines which I advocate ght will be the doctrines of Massachusetts and

'Truth crushed to earth will rise again; The eternal years of God are hers; While error, wounded, writhes in pain, And dies amid her worshippers.

I say I go for non-intervention in the broadest ense of the term. I say that this whole thing hould be taken out of the hands of the General ernment. I say it is all wrong to be spending or three millions of dollars annually from our tests, and sucrificing thousands of lives upon the to and sacrificing thousands of lives upon the of Africa, in that terrible clime, to prevent ping there to get a few negroes. If it is right to go to Virginia and buy a negro and pay 00 for him, it is legally right for us to go to ca, where we can get them for \$50. (Applause laughter.) Here is the condition we are placed and you was a reall come. you may as well come to your senses and

see are 2000 of our negroes now down at any st begging and pleading not to be sent back. If y should be sent back, what would be the result? chalf of them would die before they got there, the other half would be turned upon the coast liberia, among strangers, to be eaten up by canals, or be caught and sold again, or die of staryon; and this you call humanity. I say it is

From the Wisconsin Free Democrat.

Letter of Mr. Booth--Despotism over the Soul.

To the Editors of the Free Democrat:

I learn that it is reported, that it is my own fault that I am now in prison, and that I could be released, at any time, for the asking; and that there are not wanting Republicans who say, that if I am not willing to ask for pardon, I ought not to be released. Let me state the matter fairly.

The Supreme Court of this State has decided that the Act under which I was convicted was unconstitutional, was no law—not voidable, but void—and discharged me from the sentence of the United States District Court. By this decision, it pledged the power, authority and sovereignty of the State for the protection of my liberty against any attempted cofferement of the original sentence. That decision of our Supreme Court stands unreversed as it is, that you have to lie in jail, contrary to the

The State, then, by its highest tribunal, has declared me innocent, and fully entitled to its protection from arrest and imprisonment. Its Executive, Gov. Randall, in his Annual Message, referring approvingly to the decision of the Supreme Court, declared it to be the law of Wisconsin, and voluntarily pledged all the power of the State to see it attention of our readers:—

SELECTIONS.

SELECTIONS.

From the Principia.

IS WISCONSIN A SOVEREIGN STATE?

The world is likely to get ample evidence that a people who cannot demand a National Abolition of Slavery for fear of infringing the 'State Rights' of slaveholders to enslave their fellow-citizens, will not have the manhood to maintain their own 'State Rights,' to protect freedom. The dread of 'consolidation' for freedom begets 'consolidation' for despotism. Read and see:—

From the Wisconsin Free Democrat. me, I shall not be found among the recreants to lib Letter of Mr. Booth-Despotism over the Soul. erty, and that I shall be able to oppose to the des-

decision of our Supreme Court stands unreversed as the law of this State, for it refused obedience to the mandate of the United States Supreme Court, requiring it to reverse its decision, and denied its appellate jurisdiction.

The State, then, by its highest tribunal, has declared we innecessity and fully entitled to its project.

tarily pledged all the power of the State to see it enforced.

I have, then, the judicial decree, and the Executive pledge—the word and oath of the State—guaranteeing my liberty. I have also the declaration of every Republican paper in the State, at the time of my discharge, and the resolutions of more than a hundred public meetings, in lavor of the decision of the Supreme Court, and of sustaining me in the position I had taken.

I have also the Legislative action of the State in my favor, declaring slave judgments void, and punishing, with fine and imprisonment, all who recommit and re-imprison for the same cause, one who has been discharged on a writ of habeas corpus. I have, then, the Judicial, the Executive, and the Legislative authority of the State for saying that I am now illegally imprisoned, that I was kidnapped, and those who now hold me a prisoner have no more right to hold me thus, than they have to imprison of authority of law.

Now, what am I asked to do, to entitle me to a release?

I have then, the judicial, decree, and the Executive, and the Legislative authority of the State for saying that I am now illegally imprisoned, that I was kidnapped, and those who now hold me a prisoner have no more right to hold me thus, than they have to imprison of authority of law.

Now, what am I asked to do, to entitle me to a release?

I have fight of Wiscansin, by acknowled.

The Case of S. M. Booth.

We yesterday published a communication from Mr. Booth, on which we had not time to comment, staining the conditions on which he is held as a risoner in the U. S. Custom House, the rejection of the petition of leading Democrats in his behalf, the reasons why he cannot comply with the requirements demanded of him by the powers at Washington, as a pre-requisite to his release, you virtue of the official acts of its Judiciary, Executive and Legislature, and the declarations and pledges of the press and people of Wisconsin. His statement is clear, truthful, explicit, and is a full vindication of the position of the pe

Now, what am I asked to do, to entitle me to a release?

1. To deny the faith of Wisconsin, by acknowledging that the writ of Habeas Corpus and the Right of Trial by Jury may be constitutionally abolished, and that an unconstitutional Act—a nullity—may be a valid law, strong enough to override the rights and sovereignty of the State, its Courts, its Executive, its Legislature, and the liberties of the people.

The good and liberty-loving of all countries must honor. And he is right.

But no outsider, who has done nothing to relieve him, could blame him had he yielded the point in controversy, and acknowledged the righteousness of the Fugitive Act, and the justice of his imprisonment, by asking the President to pardon him. True, the Slave Power would have triumphed, in such a case, not only over him but over the State of Wisconsin, and no thanks are due to the Republican party of this State that it has not done so.

ride the rights and sovereignty of the State, its Courts, its Executive, its Legislature, and the liberties of the people.

2. To become a hypocritie. For every one knows that it I should ask pardon for violating the Fugitive Act, and promise to obey it hereafter, I would be lying.

50 be lying.

50 be lying.

50 For I DO NOT EKCONIZE IT AS A LAW. It is a bold surpation, striking directly at the liberties of the people and the authority of Jehovah. What God commands, it forbids! What He forbids, it commands! It is cruel, bloody, wicked, despotic, damnable! Those who uphold it, if they profess Republicanism, deserve the scorn of infidels and atheists, and richly merit the damnation they profess Christianity, deserve the scorn of infidels and atheists, and richly merit the damnation they assign to unbelievers. And I am asked to swear feelily to such a law, before I can be released—before the question of my release, could not even be considered, till I asked for pardon, under oath, wrote Attorney General Black in answer to the prayer of these petitioners.

3. F. Pratt, on his way to the Charleston Convention, called on the President, as did other delegates who felt a deep interest in my case, and after his interview with that 'old public functionary,' with great apparent satisfaction:—'You may say to the will own up that he did wrong in breaking the will own up that he did wrong in breaking the will own up that he did wrong in breaking the will own up that he did wrong in breaking the will own up that he did wrong in breaking the will own up that he did wrong in breaking the first wooks of their highest Court and their own imprison, his business neglected, his pecuniary interest sacrificed, not permitted the liberty of a detail of the will own up that he did wrong in breaking the will be a permitted the will own up that he did wrong in breaking the prayer of these petitions.

3. A. F. Pratt, on his way to the Charleston Convention of the Courts of the should be made to Judge Cole for a writ of habeas corpus; but t

There are 2000 of our negroes now down at Key West the Section of the Section of

President. Four months imprisonment may well have taught him not to put trust in the Republican party of this State for help. Wisconsin, the first State in the Union to reject the Fugitive Slave Act, and pledge her authority and sovereignty to protect her citizens against the invasion of slave-catchers and kidnappers; hailed by the liberty-loving in her Delivered from the Rock above the Grave of Capt. sister States as the first-born of Freedom, as the only practically free State, as the pioneer in a legal vindication of the Constitution from slaveholding only precessions and interpretations, which made the Declaration of Independence a reality, and gave assurance that liberty dwelt in the organic law and inspired her judges to do justice—Wisconsin, brave and honored and glorious for her fealty to Freedom, up to the first day of March, 1860, where stands she now? Judge Miller drew his pen across the judgment of her Supreme Court, and it is annulled. He orders a citize imprisoned whom the State has released, the State yields and acknowledges his dictatorship. No serf ever obeyed his master, no slave and vindicate the decisions of their own honor, and vindicate the decisions of their own Courts?

We believe there is, and that all the people need is to have the way pointed out to them in which they can act. We shall have something further to sug-

From the N. Y. Tribune. TIMES CHANGE.

The deputies of the Russian nobility convocated at St. Petersburg to take the final measures for the emancipation of their serfs, after having finished their task, commemorated by a great public dinner the happy issue of their labors. Among the numerous high officials invited on that occasion was Mr. Bulgakoff, Under-Secretary of State and assistant of Count Panin, the President of the Board of Emancipation and Minister of Justice.

in 1774, Emilian Pugatsheff, a Cossack serf of one of the nobles, ran away from his master, called to arms the Cossacks of the Ural, the convicts in the mines of the Ural Mountains and in the regions of Orenburg, and the serfs of the neighboring districts. The insurrection spread like lightning. The insurgents seized or destroyed several forts constructed in the steppes, and they beseiged the city of Orenburg, but were repulsed. When they atterwards crossed the Volga, the serfs rose, increasing in numbers at every step, from the peasantry of the interior, and dragged their masters in chains to the feet of the liberator. Soldiers sent against him joined his revolutionary standard, and several fenerals of Catharine II. were routed. Pugatsheff took various cities, and burned Saratoff and Kasan. More than thirteen hundred nobles, civil and military, officials and priests, were hanged or shot. The nobility every where fled to the city of Mosoow, whose very walls quaked with terror. This insurrection was the only event which ever shook the throne of Catharine II., and many evidences of her uncasiness are found in her correspondence with Voltaire, and in the advice she afterward gave, in the decided by their own judgments, in the light of certain fundamental principles, which must not be infracted, and in view of all the circumstances that affect the case. There is the magnitude of the evil to be borne, and the prospect of effecting a reform without blood and violent revolution.

Men are bound to maintain their liberty at all hazards, but they are bound to do it in the cheapest manner, at the least expense of human suffering, life and blood. Our fathers, for a time, bore the wrong, and petitioned for a redress of the wrong they suffered; but when, in their judgment, all hope of obtaining redress by the use of such peaceable means was lost, they kindled the fires of the Revolution, and waked the booming cannon—they petitioned in the voice of war-thunder. Could our fathers have seen, that by enduring one or two years, t

Voltaire, and in the advice she afterward gave, in 1775, to Georgo III. of England.

At last, by the united efforts of Suwaroff and Michelson, Pogatsheff's army was destroyed, and he himself, betrayed by his immediate followers, was delivered to Count Panin, the alter ego of the Empress, and brought to Moscow. Count Panin struck the chained prisoner in the face, and tore his beard in public before the assembled multitude. Pugatsheff was beheaded. The head was preserved, but the body was quartered and exposed at the various gates of the capital. After a few days, the remains were burnt, and the ashes fired in the air without morally binding force, and exists by mere

from a cannon.

The name of Pugatsheff has been till now yearly anathematized in all the churches of Russia. But

of nature's God. But I intend to raise my voice against it, humble as it is.

Now, this may be a secondary question before us from the great Democratic party. Let us whip the Black Republicans: let us win the fight; and when we have estitled these things, let us act topether, and all will be right.—Buck's County (Pa.) Intelligencer.

SELECTIONS.

From the Principia.

Is WISCONSIN A SOVEREGN STATE?**
The world is likely to get ample evidence that a people who cannot demand a National Abolition of Bloom now in an all abolition of Slavery for fear of infringing the 'State Rights' is only carnot do what is required for my beyone the way. An intended to maintain their own 'State the manhood to maintain their own 'State th

The Liberator.

FOURTH OF JULY ORATION Jonn Brown, at North Elba, N. Y., by the Rev. LUTHER LEE, of Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga Co.,

released, the State yields and acknowledges his dictatorship. No serf ever obeyed his master, no slave ever submitted to his owner, with more quietness, docility and readiness, than the great State of Wisconsin has submitted to the autocracy of Judge Miller. Its courts, its authority, its sovereignty, its liberties have all been 'whistled down the wind, as the playthings of a despot, and if this usurpation is permitted to stand, the Slave Power is henceforth the supreme authority, and the will of Judge Miller the supreme law in Wisconsin. Well may Senator Durkee ask, in surprise, 'Is there not virtue count of the North Elba celebration certainly when ator Durkee ask, in surprise, 'Is there not virtue count of the North Elba celebration, certainly, when

the days of the year, rallying the people, kindling liberty fires, waking the booming cannon, and filling a nation's heart with joy at its annual return. What now remains to finish my discourse is to make an ap-

no sanction from God, no foundation in the law of mancipation and Minister of Justice.

no sanction from God, no foundation in the law of hundred thousand per annum, and that the increase Mr. Bulgakoff offered four toasts. The first was nature, and no claim upon the people for reverence, will be greater and greater as the whole number Mr. Bulgakoff offered four toasts. The first was of course to Alexander II., the benevolent sovereign and liberator; two others were addressed to the cause itself and to the nobility; and a fourth to the memory of Emilian Pugatsheff, the first emancipator of Russian serfs.

In 1774, Emilian Pugatsheff, a Cossack serf of submit, if at all, is a matter of expediency and policy,

throne of Catharine 11., and many evidences of her secure all their rights without blood, they would not uneasiness are found in her correspondence with a very been justified in kindling the fires of a seven voltaire, and in the advice she afterward gave, in years' war.

without morally binding force, and exists by mere sufferance. No man is bound to submit to it, or obey it, upon principle; and how long it shall be endured not a century has passed away when the above-mentioned toast is given to his memory, not by some the light of the principles of action already explained Red Republican, but by a high and confidential official of the great-grandeen of the important Catha. Red Republican, but by a high and confidential offi-cial of the great-grandson of the imperial Catha-rine. Pugatsheff is toasted by the most ancient no-bles, and in the face of Count Panin, Minister and President, and the direct descendant of him who struck the great liberator and plucked his beard. We commend these historical incidents to the at-tention of our Southern brethren. mate to the Constitution, and without blood, there is RUSSIAN EMANCIPATION-ITS EFFECTS. the highest obligation of duty to God and man. But The Tribune translates from the correspondence if it cannot be done in this way, if the government

The Tribune translates from the correspondence of Le Nord as follows:—

'Sr. Petersburg, June 27.

'Since the great problem of the emancipation of the serfs has been definitely resolved upon, the noble cause of national civilization, so intimately connected with emancipation and its indispensable complement, has been making notable progress day by day.

'Our papers are filled with news, which comes to them from all parts of the country, of the establishment of free schools and of Sunday-schools. Every day sees new schools opened of a character to attract and to educate the lower classes of the population. They are already very numerous and scattered over the whole extent of the country. Not to speak of the two capitals, where they are no longer a new thing, we see them starting up in remote hamlets and villages, under the patronage of the landholders, or some other public-spirited persons.

'We need not say that these free gehools, establed.

sons.

'We need not say that these free schools, established in the interest of the people, and multiplied on the eve of their emancipation, are called to exercise an influence on the future of the working classes which must be most salutary. By correcting the

a horse, or a boat, will enable a slave to secure his liberty, and he cannot secure it without he has a right to take them, because his right to liberty is inalienable, and greater than another man's right to property, which is not inalienable, and the smaller right is lost in the greater, as rights cannot conflict. I place this on the ground of necessity, and the law of necessity knows no higher law; it is the law of nature, of which God is the author. It is not theft for a starving man to take so much bread as will preserve his life, because his right to live is greater than a man's right to a piece of bread which is not essential to his life. But liberty is before life, and if man may take bread, a boat or a horse to save his life, which all admit, much more can he rightfully take them to preserve his liberty. If life may be taken to save life, much more may it be taken to preserve liberty, without which life is not worth preserving. As liberty is before life in importance, and as our right to liberty is inalienable, we have a right to strike through and strike down whatever rises between us and our liberty. This was the foundation principle of the Revolution, and is emphatically the American idea. If the slaves could rise to-day, and by force and arms take and hold their liberty, the Declaration of Independence, with the practical comment upon the same, would justify them in so doing. The slaves in this land are now nearly twice as many as the entire population of the country when the fires of the Revolution were kindled; and if we may believe Mr. Jefferson, one hour of their bondage is fraught with more misery than ages of that our fathers rose in rebellion to oppose.' More, he affirms that in case they strike for freedom, 'the Almighty has no attribute that can take sides with us in such a contest.' Come that contest must, and come it will, if slavery is not peaceably abolished, before the crushed and groaning and heaving mass of humanity shall burst out and blaze with the fires of vengeance, which may not take long. When we consider that the slaves are now increasing at the rate of one

terror. When those long-crushed spirits shall lift up their heads for a last struggle, and those fettered limbs shall, with the convulsive power of desperation, shake off their chains, when the long pent-up rolcanic fires of wrath shall break out, and the dark, deep, accumulating reservoir of vengeance shall un-bosom itself, and belch forth its unrestrained billows, a scene will be presented in view of which the brave will tremble and the strong will fly or fall.

3. Another undeniable consequence of the princi-ples established is that all honest, earnest lovers of human rights and human liberty have a part to play in the great national drama, the curtain of which already being drawn aside for action. We cannot be neutral if we would. There is an 'irrepressible conflict' between liberty and slavery, and the slaves must be made free, or free laboring men and women must be made slaves. But were it not so, if we could, as some fossil divines and politicians profess to do, ignore the question, and look on with cold indifference, and only whisper, 'Be still-be still !-don't get excited !-don't agitate the question ! '-God and humanity forbid that we should do so. God commands, 'Remember those in bonds as bound with which they supported with their fortunes, their lives, them'; and our natural love of liberty, and the living spirit of Christianity, and the stirring energy of this progressive age, must and will wake all but the fossilized to the conflict. If it be right for a slave to escape from his bondage, it must be right, and a duty, to help him in his flight, as his necessity may de mand and our opportunity may allow. If it would be right for the flying slave to strike down his pursuer as a last resort, it would be right for us to strike for him as a last resort. When the time shall come that the oppressed shall feel prepared to strike for freestrike with and for them. If this is not true, why did our fathers invoke and receive the aid of France? Fayette, who came at his own charges and joined in the strife, and bared his youthful besom to the storm? So sure as the name of La-Fayette is held sacred by this nation, so sure does the nation believe it right to help the oppressed in their struggle for lib-

These views may be regarded as too radical and revolutionary. If they are revolutionary, they are suited to the necessities of these times, for what is wrong needs revolutionizing. Some may pronounce them wrong, for no other reason than that they are too cowardly to own that they believe them to be true. But they are the sentiments of mankind, they are the sentiments of this nation. Radical and revolutionary as they are, they represent the only true American idea on the subject. The American idea is, to live free, or die in a glorious battle for liberty. The language of Patrick Henry represents the American idea; it represents the universal heart of human-ity, when it speaks out, unsophisticated and unterri-

patriotic, and represent just as glorious a sentiment bursting from the soul of every slave to-day, as whe they were uttered by the immortal Henry. Deny doctrine I have maintained, and you deny all that has been regarded as glorious in the history of the world, and disgrace the memory of the men whose names the world has been pleased to adorr with her most gorgeous wreath of fame. Deny the conclusions I have deduced from the Declaration of Independence, and you rob this glorious Fourth o all its honor, and turn it into darkness, as the night in which treason was conceived, and a horrible rebellion was born and baptized in blood; you turn the revolutionary battle-fields of glory into shame and disgrace, where our fathers committed wholesale murder, and gloated over scenes of human slaughter and blood, and stained themselves with human gore Deny these conclusions, and you turn Bunker Hil monument into a criminating witness, testifying to a nation's guilt, lifting its granite column high in the light of heaven, publishing, in the flash of every sun-beam it reflects, the treason, the rebellion and bloody crimes of our fathers. Deny these conclusions, an you at once recall the world-wide fame of Washington and his compatriots, and hand over to future gen erations those heretofore honored names, disgraced and branded as traitors and rebels. Will you do it Will you do it to justify the present position of the nation in its guilty support of slavery? To justify and perpetuate the most horrible system of human bondage under which humanity ever groaned, will you, by one blind dash of pro-slavery logic, blot out the glorious principles of the Declaration of American Independence, and all the glory our fathers won in their heroic and triumphant vindication of those principles, amid the toil, and danger, and blood, and fire, and thunder, and storm of the revolutionary bat-

It cannot be. Truth yet has power to sway hones hearts; honor yet survives the degeneracy of the times, and the love of liberty yet glows in the hearts of those who dwell amid these rock-bound hills and in these mountain homes.

· Freedom's spirit has not fled, It walks in noon's broad light;
And it watches the bed of the glorious dead With the holy stars at night.

4. One other conclusion from the premises, which is clear and undeniable, is that the war waged against slavery, and in defence of human freedom, by John Brown, whose mortal part has found its place of last repose beneath the shadow of this rock, may be justified upon principle. Standing as I do, on this national day, upon the rock that overhangs the grave of the first martyr to human freedom, executed according to the forms of American law, it is proper that I should embalm his memory with a few eulogistic remarks.

On this subject, I shall speak freely and fearlessly, for I can afford so to speak. An expensive warfare in support of what I have believed to be right, against popular prejudice, from early manhood to hoary age, places me before you poor, hence with but few wants with little of worldly popularity to save, and with but few friends to lose or preserve. In such circum-stances, I can afford to be honest in the expression of my sentiments. I am no slave; I never was and never will be a slave:

They are slaves who fear to speak ror the failen and the weak;
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scoffing and abuse,
Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth they needs must think;
They are slaves who described the state of the state For the fallen and the weak; They are slaves who dare not be In the right with two or three.'

John Brown was a noble son, descended from ble sires. Peter Brown was one of the Pilorim Fathers, who came in the Mayflower, and found an asylum from oppression in this then new wild world, in 1620, of whom John Brown was a descendant of the sixth generation.

In regard to Capt. Brown as a private man, a good citizen, a warm and true friend, and an exemplary Christian, so far as I know, no one has ever heard of breathed harm of him. The only charges that have been filed against him in the Court of Public Opinion relate to his public life, commencing in Kansas, and ending at Harper's Ferry, and to this period of his life I shall confine my remarks.

In regard to his brief career in Kansas, I have r doubt a development of all the facts would not only fully justify him, but place him on the roll of the most brave and noble of heroes. Kansas had been consecrated to liberty by a solemn national act. That decree was revoked, and Kansas was thrown open to the polluting tread and the soil-cursing men, at the behest of slavery propagandists. But freemen settled there, as they had a right to do, and the noble sons of noble John Brown settled there, a they had a right to do, and slavery was likely to be out-voted; for votes are the first weapons of freemen -

A weapon that comes down as still Yet executes a freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God.'

Slavery then flew to arms, and undertook to kill of drive out all lovers of liberty, and to plant itself there by the power of the sword. Border ruffians, in armed bands, stimulated by bad whiskey and a desire for plunder and outrage, invaded the Territory, stealing horses, burning houses, plundering villages shooting peaceable citizens, and ravishing defenceless women. The United States government afforded no protection, but rather supported the invaders. It was in such circumstances that John Brown drew the sword in defence of liberty in Kansas, and I thank God to-day that he drew it not in vain. Before him many a craven heart quailed and many of freedom's foes licked the dust, and Kansas became free. I have no doubt that Kansas owes her freedom more to his firm, self-sacrificing, daring courage, than to any other agency; and Liberty and John Brown should be inscribed upon the banner of Kansas, so long as it shall wave over free men and free soil.

My only remaining point is, Mr. Brown's invasion of Virginia, which is the only ground upon which anything like a reasonable charge can be urged against

Whether or not Capt. Brown intended to invade Virginia I have not the means of knowing, but the matter wears that aspect as the facts have been presented to the public, and I feel bound to meet it in this form. I do not take it upon myself to justify the invasion on the ground of expediency, policy of economy; for want of a knowledge of his designs plans, expected means, and expectations, I am unable o judge in regard to this view of the question. What I undertake to do, and all I undertake to do, is to vindicate his conduct upon principle. He may have erred in regard to time and manner and circumstances, but the principle involved I defend, upon the ground of the Declaration of American Independence. All men have an inalienable right to liber ty; slaves are men, and therefore slaves have an inienable right to liberty. The slaves having a right to liberty, it is right for them to assert and maintain their right to liberty, and when they assert and maintain their liberty, they stand in their own right, and all who oppose or resist them stand in their own wrong. The slaves having a right to assert and maintain their liberty, others must have a right to excite and encourage them to assert their right to liberty, and to help them seize upon and maintain it: therefore John Brown had a right to invade Virginia for the purpose of helping the slaves to obtain heir liberty.

As slavery is wrong, has no rights to assert and is entitled to no protection, and as the slaves have an inalienable right to be free, the only fundamental question, on which the whole turns , is have men a right to defend liberty by the sword? M any men have a right to defend liberty by the

a right to take the sword on their behalf. Some in-deed deny that it is right to use the sword for any purpose, and in any circumstances, but such is not

Very, and its eternal hostility to truth, honesty, jus-tice and virtue.

Virginia has put to death an honest man, a hero this nation. No man who believes that all men have the most honest, truthful and brave man he ever an inalienable right to liberty, and that it is right to saw. defend liberty with the sword, can condemn John If such an execution was not necessary, it is a fear the surrender of the bondmen, as Ethan Allen had comment upon the danger and crime of slavery to go to Ticonderoga and demand the surrender of the Then must it follow, that slavery is so at war with rea fort in the name of the great Jehovah and the Conti- son, honesty, justice and Christianity, that where it

part of Mr. Brown, but on the part of Virginia ing, and the day of liberty is at hand condly, the government of Virginia, being a slave- . Thy hill-tops, New England, shall leap at the cry, holding government, is destructive to human rights, And the prairie and far-distant South shall reply; and hence is wrong, and is without vitality, without binding force, and has no claim for support, and out binding force, and has no claim for support, and has no right to exist. If the slaves of Virginia could to-day overthrow the government, it would be in them patriotic, heroic, and virtuous; hence, for Capt.

Opprossion shall hear in its temple of blood, And read on its wall the hand-writing of God; Niagara's torrent shall thunder it forth, It shall burn in the sentinel-star of the North. Brown to attempt it for them, was no less patriotic, It shall blaze in the lightning and speak in the thund heroic and virtuous

are at least a few who deeply regret his failure. But success or defeat does not determine or change the The forests shall know it, and lift up their voice, right or the wrong of the cause. Had Washington and his compatriots failed, they would have been hung as In the anthem of nature for millions set free. high as John Brown was, and their names would have been sent down to posterity disgraced as trai- of Independence shall become a practical reality in tors and rebels; but it would not have changed their the nation; -yes, I must insist upon the Declaration real character, nor altered the justice of their cause. to maintain which my own father watched the camp But a better future awaits the name of John Brown ; fires of the Revolution for seven years, and fought his name goes down as that of a patriot, a hero, a through many a battle where brave companions around martyr and a saint. John Brown was an honest and him licked the dust;-when the Declaration of Inde brave man, who dared to do and to die for the right. pendence shall be carried out in the land—when the No selfish considerations could have moved him; he had nothing to gain but a good conscience and the approbation of heaven; while he perilled all of earth for the good of the crushed and bleeding slave. shall still be above the sod, and this heart still For the benefit of the despised and outraged of and this head still think, then send for me again, and earth he labored, suffered and died; and such a life, I will come and once more stand upon this rock; and crowned with such a death, is a greater blessing to then let freemen rally, and let the freed slave come the world, and more precious in the sight of God, and wave his unmanacled hands here, and we will than brilliant talents, high-sounding titles, ruling raise one long loud hallelujah over the grave of Freepower over wide-spread dominions, flashing domes, dom's first martyr, and the nation shall respond in a ofty thrones, crowned heads and mitred brows. These are all nothing in the eye of God, compared with honest, brave John Brown, dying in the cause of human rights. As in his life, so in his death, he combined the elements of a Christian and a hero. None but a Christian and a hero could pass through the scenes that he did, as he did, and die as he did. His dying testimony for the truth will yet do more for the slave than a living advocate can do. From the time he was overpowered and taken, he asserted the justice of his course, the injustice of slavery, and the right of the slave to his freedom; and this testimony he firmly uttered in the face of his capturers, in the face of his judges, and in the face of death. He neither denied nor sought to evade a single which he and his friends believe is desirable, if not pinion he heldo, or a single act he had performed; absolutely necessary, to carry them successfully his transparent soul was unveiled before those who

As when the Redeemer trod the walks of life, devils witnessed to his incarnate divinity, crying out, 'Thou art the Son of God,' so Governor Wise, the was found in an extract of a letter from 'a merchant in Glascow,' asking to be informed 'if Dr. Thou art the Son of God,' so Governor Wise, the very embodiment of the devilish spirit of slavery, when he looked upon the face of John Brown, cried out, 'He is the most honest, truthful and brave man I ever saw.' His letters from prison to his family and his friends were the breathings of the most pure Christianity, the most devoted patriotism, and the most elevated heroism, and they deserve to be embalmed with his name. The calm and unruffled manner in which he met death, though it was upon adequate self-defence, was prompted, indirectly at least, by enemies of Dr. Cheever in this country manner in which he met death, though it was upon the gallows, gives the clearest proof of the genuineness of his Christianity, and of the unyielding character of his heroism; they were both triumphant in clear hand held the menter in chains while here.

to year, shall Go forth with a trumpet's sound. And tell to the nations round,— On the hills which our heroes trod, In the shrines of the saints of God,
In the ruler's hall and the captive's prison,
That the slumber is broken, the sleepers are risen;
That the day of the scourge and the fetter is o'er,
And earth feels the tread of her freemen once more.'

event that has yet transpired to overthrow slavery. It has exposed the weakness and dangerous character of slavery. If Virginians understand themselves ter of slavery. If Virginians understand themselves 'express their zeal for anti-slavery in the form of and their own system, and if their conduct is an in-

was seized with terror, and shook from centre to cirtionately inquired Joab while thrusting his sword
cumference as with an earthquake. Nor did the arrest of the brave leader, the fall of a portion and
flight of the remainder, restore tranquillity and a
sense of security. Their terror increased as imaginationally advice of The Independent. flight of the remainder, restore tranquillity and a sense of security. Their terror increased as imagination had time to work upon their fears. Alarm after alarm spread as on the wings of the wind; the moan of every breeze sounded like the breathing of an unseen foe; the song of the bird of night was, to their excited imaginations, a battle-cry, and the footsteps of harmless domestic animals became, in the ears of the Puritans which it puts forth, with an affective accordance of the difficulties in the Church of the Puritans which it puts forth, with an affective accordance of the difficulties in the Church of the Puritans which it puts forth, with an affective accordance of the difficulties in the Church of the Puritans which it puts forth, with an affective accordance of the put the put that the put that the put the put that the put tha harmless domestic animals became, in the ears of brave sentinels, the fearful tread of an invading army. They were too conscious of their weakness to dare to hang one man without an army. Plain, honest John Brown was led to the place of execution, calm and without fear, while two thousand soldiers were employed to execute him, clad in the equipments of war; and there, marshaled in battle array, with shining epaulets, waving plumes, flashing side-arms, bristling bayonets, frowning cannon, burning matches, bristling bayonets, frowning cannon, burning matches, the Puritans which it puts forth, with an affectation of judicial candor not unworthy of a disciple tation of judicial candor not unworthy of a disciple tation of judicial candor not unworthy of a disciple tation of judicial candor not unworthy of a disciple to Ignatius Loyola, it knows to be the partisan version of those who are seeking to drive Dr. Cheever and his friends, embracing a very large majority of the Church and Society of the Puritans, regard its story as a tissue of misrepresentation and falsehood. We do not deny the right of that paper to take whichever side it may choose in this controversy, but we do object to its attempt to mask its hostility to Dr. Cheever by a pretence of judicial fairness as ready for the work of death and human carnage, should the poor old pinioned man refuse to be hung.

It is not possible to read the poor old pinioned man refuse to be hung. It is not possible to work out a more clear and terri-ble exhibition of their own consciousness of the ver in the Board of Trustees of the Church of

sword, the slaves have. And if the slaves have a right weakness and danger of slavery. The matter also defend liberty by the sword, then had John Brown exposes the corrupt and corrupting influence of ala-

e sentiment of mankind; it is not the sentiment of and a Christian, whom her own Executive pronounced

Brown, upon principle, for having taken the sword ful revelation of the malignant spirit which the slaw in behalf of the slaves. John Brown had just as system engenders. If such an execution was neces-good a right to go to Virginia, with the heavengranted bill of human rights in his hand, and demand property safe under the slave system, it is an awfu nental Congress; and if the former deserved to be is maintained, it is unsafe to allow honest, brave hung for his act, the latter should have been hung Christian men to live and walk abroad, and talk and or his.

Should it be claimed that Mr. Brown's wrong This is slavery's own comment upon itself, uttered lay, not in drawing his sword in defence of liberty, by the execution of John Brown, in the ear of the na but in drawing it against the laws of the State of Vir- tion and in the ear of the world; and its voice of con ginia, the reply is two-fold. First, the two things demnation, as time rolls along and reflection deepens, are identical. To draw the sword in defence of liberty was to draw it against the laws of Virginia. Virginia laws were against liberty, against man's in- be waked up and burn in the hearts of the millione alienable rights; hence, when Mr. Brown drew his as it burned on the fields of Concord and Bunker sword in violation of the laws of Virginia, his sword Hill, and Monmouth, Saratoga, Cowpens and York. struck for the right, and the sword of Virginia struck town; when the rallying cry shall again be, 'Give for the wrong. The wrong, then, was not on the me liberty, or give me death ! The people are wak-

Gives back the glad summons again and ag

But Capt. Brown did not succeed. True, and there

Till slavery's fetters are riven asunder,
And freedom her rights has triumphantly won, And our country her garments of beauty put on-

When that day shall come-when the Declaration bondman's chains shall be broken, and liberty shall be thereof,-then, if this mortal that stands before you loud Amen.

From the National Anti-Slavery Standard. THE INDEPENDENT AGAINST DE. CHEE

'A man's foes shall be they of his own household.'-

The hostility of The Independent to Dr. Cheeve was exhibited, immediately before his departure for Great Britain, in an editorial article which, though sought occasion to take his life, who quailed before his firm integrity and open honesty.

and an Anti-Slavery Church in this corrupt city, where the popular religion is so degenerate that it offers no effectual resistance even to the revival of acter of his heroism; they were both triumphant in death, and held the monster in chains while he breathed his soul out to God. He was carried to the place of execution, and ascended the steps and stood upon the fatal platform, with a soul as calm as a summer's vesper hour. In prospect of death, St. Paul wrote, 'I am ready to be offered'; but when John Brown was asked to give a signal when he should be ready, his reply was, 'I am always ready.'

John Brown is dead, and his dust has found its place of calm and last repose beneath the shadow of this rock; but his work is not done, and will not be done.

The Independent's answer to its Glasgow correspondence of the control of the control of the place of the control of t

of calm and last repose beneath the shadow of this rock; but his work is not done, and will not be done, until the fetter is rent from human limbs, until the slave is free, and the nation is redeemed. 'He, being dead, yet speaketh': his death speaks, his blood speaks, and there goes forth a voice from his grave and from this rock that overhangs it; and that voice, from year to year, shall form ourselves respecting the question at issue, and having observed the course of *The Independent* from the beginning, we are constrained to say that they do not exceed the truth. Indeed, we lack words to express our sense of the baseness of that paper, a exhibited in the article under review, and in the circumstances attending its publication. It is nothing less, in fact, than a deliberate, though insidious, attempt to convince the Orthodox Churches and The execution of John Brown and his compatriots friends are asking for money upon false pretences. has sent an awakening thrill to the heart of this na- And while this purpose is palpable upon the very tion, and is likely to do more than any other one of the article, the writer has the effrontery to other a tribute of praise to Dr. Cheever for his fideity in 'preaching against the great sin of our land, and to advise his friends in England and Scotland to and their own system, and if their conduct is an index to what they think of their own condition, we have regard them as dwelling upon the bosom of a volcano, ready at any moment to break out and sweep them away with a deluge of fire.

Twenty-one men, officers and privates, with John Brown for commander-in-chief, made a stand at Harper's Ferry, and that town of brave Virginians, containing three thousand souls, submitted at discretion without a struggle, and the whole Commonwealth was seized with terror, and shook from centre to cirtionately inquired Joab while thrusting his sword

fence of the anti-slavery cause and the protection of its true-hearted friends. If Dr. Cheever were on

of this artfully-laid plot that led a few of Dr. Cheever's more intimate friends to make a private application for aid in England and Scotland; and we do to not hesitate to say, after a careful.investigation of the facts, that it was their sagacity which defeated the plot in question, by opening the eyes of some too trusting friends, and bringing into hearty accord all thompsons, Dagetts and Buddingtons. (who, whose who really desired and were determined that the Doctor should be sustained. The discussion which his enemics began in the hope of defeating him upon what they called a 'side issue,' ensured their own discomfiture by compelling them to reveal their real object. There is now no division, either rein the Church or Society, except that between the the pulpit. Dr. Cheever has gone abroad with the hearty sympathy and support of all but a fraction hearty sympathy and support of all but a fraction of his congregation, Society and Church; and his congregation, Society and Church; and his orthodox brethren on the other side of the water may rest assured that any contributions that they may make in response to his appeals will be sacredly devoted to the support of a faithful but imperilled anti-slavery pulpit in New York. The 'expensive litigation' to which The Independent refers, if fully explained to Dr. Cheever's British friends, so far from offering any inducement for withholding their aid, could not fail to be regarded by them as a convincing proof of the unscruptulous and malignant character of the opposition waged against him, and slavery in such a way as to a rouse the hostlity of savery in such a way as to a rouse the hostlity of savery in such a way as to a rouse the hostlity of savery in such a way as to a rouse the hostlity of savery in such a way as to a rouse the hostlity of savery in such a way as to a rouse the hostlity of savery in such a way as to a rouse the hostlity of savery in such a way as to a rouse the hostlity of savery in such a way as to a rouse the hostlity of savery in such a way as to a rouse the host live savery in such a way as to a rouse the host live savery in such a way as to a rouse the host live savery in such a way as to a rouse the host live savery in such a way as to a rouse the host live savery in such a way as to a rouse the host live savery in such a way as to a rouse the host live savery in such a way as to a rouse the host live savery in such a way as to a rouse the host live savery in such a way as to a rouse the host live savery in such a way as to a rouse the host live savery in such a way as to a rouse the host live savery in such a way as to a rouse the host live savery in such a way as to a rouse the host live savery in such a way as to a rouse the savery in such a way as to a rouse the savery in such a way as to a rouse the savery in such a way as to a rouse the savery in such a way as to a rouse the saver

ciples in advance of those laid down by the Phelpses, the Leavitts, the Tappans, who were its pioneers and early confessors. His manner is his own; his modes of action and expression are his own; individuality in these respects is the prerogative of genius—and, often, as in his case, must assert itself against jeal-ousy and opposition. But original and forcible as Dr. Cheever is in modes of expression, yet when words are carefully defined, and carnestness of rhetoric and wheremence of denunciation give place to the paked we carefully defined, and carnestness of fractoric and vehemence of denunciation give place to the naked philosophical statement of principles, Dr. Cheever does not go one whit beyond Dr. Hopkins and the second Edwards, and the great body of the Congre-gational ministry and Churches, in asserting the abso-lute sinfulness of holding human beings as chattels, and the unmitigated wickedness of the whole system and the unmitigated wickedness of the whole system of American slavery. We have searched his writings in vain for any new principle upon this subject. New forms of expression and illustration he has, new interpretations and applications of Scripture — some vigorous and impressive, some forced and doubtful—

· We ask the Glasgow Examiner to publish the following action:—"Resolved, That the holding of hu-man beings as property is an immorality, the renuncia-tion of which ought to be made a condition of member-ship in the Christian Church, and that this SIN is one

England.

It is high time that our English brethren understood that the above resolution expresses the principles and feelings of multitudes of American Christians on the subject of slavery; and that ministers can and do preach that doctrine in New York without any trouble. Personal or local reasons may exist in Dr. Cheever's Church for his difficulty in maintaining his position; but since it is the avowed position of the budy of Congregational ministers in this State, his clear and earnest advocacy of this doctrine may serve to enlighten the ignorance and to tone down the arrogance of that class of British philanthropists who feel it to be their vocation to hector their American brethren upon this subject.

The very 'deceivableness of unrighteousness' is in the above paragraphs; indeed, they are saturated, through and through, with jesuitical duplicity. The

Puritans, as formerly constituted, denounced the application for foreign aid to sustain an anti-slavery pulpit, expressed his exultation by exclaiming, 'Thank God, Dr. Cheever is floored at last,' or words to the same effect, to offer himself now as the unprejudiced and non-partisan counsellor, in this matter, of British Abolitionists. The attempt displays an obtuseness of the moral sense, and a want of manly sensibility and honor, that would be lamentable in anybody, and which, in a man professing to be a minister of the gospel, and having control of a religious journal, is calculated to provoke the application of the severest epithets known to the English tongue.

It is neither our province nor our purpose to answer in detail The Independent's 'compound of bitterness and falsehood'; but some of its points demand notice from a paper set, as this is, for the degence of the anti-slavery cause and the protection of membership in the Christian Church, and that this sin is one against which the law of God and the gos-

renunciation of which ought to be made a condition of membership in the Christian Church, and that this sin is one against which the law of God and the gos-

tence of the anti-slavery cause and the protection of its true-hearted friends. If Dr. Cheever were on the ground to defend himself, we should still feel called upon, for the cause's sake, to lift up our voice in his behalf; how much more, in his absence, is it our duty to vindicate so faithful and devoted a champion of the cause we serve against useaults so unjust and malign?

1. The pretence of The Independent that the present distractions' in the Church of the Purifor of him, the question would no doubt have tanns' have no connection whatever with the subject been entirely ignored, or overridden as a small 1. The pretence of The Independent that the present distractions' in the Church of the Puritors of slavery,' is evidence either of gross ignorance on its part or an equally gross recklessness of assertion. Having listened to nearly all the recent discussions in the Society, and given careful attention to the statements on all sides, we are prepared to affirm, of our own knowledge, that the 'distractions' alluded to, so far from relating to 'personal grounds and side issues,' are all connected with the slavery question. They all turn upon the single issue, whether Dr. Cheever shall be sustained in the pulpit on Union Square, or be starved out, or compelled to resign his place to some minister who, while professing to be anti-slavery will not preach on the subject in such a way as essentially to disturb the feelings and prejudices of pro-slavery merchants, or rebuke the indifference or open complicity with slavery of the neighboring Churches and Pulpits. Thompson of New York, the two principal editors of The Independent, in whose cears the 'fire and hammer of God's Word,' as proclaimed from the pulpit on Union Square, make an exceedingly understood by Dr. Bacon of New Haven and Dr. Thompson of New York, the two principal editors of The Independent, in whose cears the 'fire and hammer of God's Word,' as proclaimed from the pulpit on Union Square, make an exceedingly understood by Dr. Bacon of New Haven and Dr. Thompson of New York, the two principal editors of The Independent, in whose cears the 'fire and hammer of God's Word,' as proclaimed from the pulpit on Union Square, make an exceedingly understood by Dr. Bacon of New Haven and Dr. Thompson of New York, that the the the pulpit on Union Square, make an exceedingly understood by Dr. Bacon of New Haven and Dr. Thompson of New York, the two principal editors of The Independent, in whose ears the 'fire and hammer of God's Word,' as proclaimed from the pulpit on Union Square, make an exceedingly understood by Dr. Bacon of New Haven and Dr. Thompson of New York, th great majority, who are heartily united in support of the pastor, and a small, factious, and constantly right, that 'Artful Dodger,' the pastor of the Tabdiminishing minority, who wish to drive him from the pulpit. Dr. Cheever has gone abroad with the pendent, moved such a manager-in-chief of the Independent, moved such a manager-in-chief of the Independent, moved such a manager-in-chief of the Independent, moved such a manager-in-chief of the Independent. resolution into the shape in which it was vincing proof of the unscrupulous and malignant character of the opposition waged against him, and of his need of sympathy and support. That litigation, moreover, is, we believe, on its very last legs, the main question having been already decided. The baseness of The Independent's intimation, that the money to be collected by Dr. Cheever is likely to be 'used to pay lawyer's fees,' is too palpable to pred exposure. better evidence do we need than the admission, in volved in these words, that the anti-slavery preach need exposure.

2. The Independent is particularly anxious to convince Orthodox Abolitionists in England and Scotland that Dr. Cheever is not by any means a pre-eminent example among American ministers of fidelity in preaching against slavery. Oh, no! he is quite an ordinary product and representative of Christian anti-slavery sentiment in the American Church!

Read The Independent's language:—

volved in these words, that the anti-slavery preaching of such men as Dr. Thompson, if of any value whatever, is not such by any means as the present crisis in our country requires? To preach earnestly and effectively against slavery in this great commercial capital of the land, at the present day, 'without any trouble,' is as impossible as it was for Jesus of Nazareth to rebuke the Scribes and Pharisees of Judea without exting their wrathful hostility, or critical approach of the anguage of the anguage is the present crisis in our country requires?

To preach earnestly and effectively against slavery in this great commercial capital of the land, at the present day, 'without any trouble,' is as impossible as it was for Jesus of Nazareth to rebuke the Scribes and Pharisees of Judea without exting their warful hostility, or critical approach and the present crisis in our country requires?

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To preach earnestly and effectively against slavery in this great commercial capital of the land, at the present day, 'without any trouble,' is as impossible as it was for Jesus of Nazareth to rebuke the Scribes and Pharisees of Judea without exting the land, at the present crisis in our country requires?

To preach earnestly and effectively against slavery in this great commercial capital of the land, at the present capital of the la Dr. Cheever's tone of anti-slavery sentiment will as it was for the apostles to confront the pagan civilization of their day by the proclamation of Christitered in the land of Wilberforce and Cowper. Yet Dr. Cheever himself is only a product and a representative of the genuine Christian anti-slavery sentiment in the United States. He was not an originator of earnest, aggressive. He does not attempt, like Dr. earnest, aggressive. He does not attempt, like Dr. that sentiment, and he has made no discovery of prin-ciples in advance of those laid down by the Phelpses, the Leavitts, the Tappans, who were its pioneers and early confessors. His manner is his own, his modes. slavery cotton-merchants are willing to indulge their pastors in a little anti-slavery rhetoric, merely for the purpose of keeping the anti-slavery members of their congregation quiet; but he sets in array against it the whole artillery of God's Word, on the Sabbath day, and faithfully applies the princi-ples of Christianity, as related to this iniquity, to every department of society, and especially to the

malignant denunciation and hostility.

The radical difference between Dr. Cheever and the pretenders to anti-slavery represented by The Independent finds another and a very significant il-Independent finds another and the conflict in lustration in the history of the conflict in American Tract Society. Dr. Cheever and American Tract Society. Dr. Cheever and those agreeing with him were for demanding of that Society the publication of tracts denouncing slave-holding, unequivocally, as a sin, precisely as it had long demanding interrograms. damental principles touching the shrumess damental principles touching the shrumess damental principles touching the shrumess damental principles, and who have had their share of public abuse for this fidelity, now maintain undisturbed possession of their pulpits, with the freeest utterance of God's truth against the iniquity of the doctrine of property in man, and against the whole system of American slavery and its abettors.

When terms are defined with philosophical precision, and the rubbish of mere logomachy is swept away, we find no principle in Dr. Cheever's writings which is not held and preached with equal fidelity by the statement of the publication of tracts denounced; a boding, unequivocally, as a sin, precisely as it had long denounced gambling, intemperance, Sabbathoreaking and profanity. But the pretenders said this was sheer ultraism and funaticism; and when the famous Committee of Fifteen presented their report, excusing the Society from its duty of dealing with slavery as an immorality, and only procision, and the rubbish of mere logomachy is swept which is not held and preached with equal fidelity by which is not held and preached with equal fidelity by the publication of tracts denounced; as in, precisely as it had long denounced gambling, intemperance, Sabbathoreaking and profanity. But the pretenders said this was sheer ultraism and funaticism; and when the famous Committee of Fifteen presented their report, excusing the Society from its duty of dealing with slavery as an immorality, and only procisely as it had long denounced gambling, intemperance, Sabbathoreaking and profanity. But the pretenders said this was sheer ultraism and funaticism; and when the famous Committee of Fifteen presented their report, excusing the Society from its duty of dealing with slavery as an immorality, and only procisely as it had long denounced gambling, intemperance, Sabbathoreaking as it had long denounced gambling, intemperance, Sabbathoreaking understance of profanity. But the pretenders said this was sh And then, after quoting the statement of the Glasgow Examiner, that Dr. Cheever's persecutions originated in the fact that he had denounced slavery unequivocally as A EIN, The Independent proceeds:—

We ask the Glasgow Examiner to publish the folslavery question in that Tract Society and con-tled in such a way as to satisfy all parties. What followed? Why, the pro-slavery party in the Somember-nember-icity, having thus entired their opponents from the IN is one only impregnable fortress of anti-slavery truth into of Christ the morass of expediency, rallied against and ship in the Christian Church, and that this SIN is one only impregnable fortress of anti-slavery truth into against which the law of God and the gospel of Christ the morass of expediency, rallied against and ought to be proclaimed, in preaching, persistently, until the iniquity be overthrous." This resolution was passed at a full meeting of the General Association of the State of New York, held in the Broadway Tabernacide Church in this city, in September last. The resolution, in the above shape, was presented by the pastor of that Church, and was adopted without a dissenting voice. This is no new doctrine in the Congregational Churches of New York and New England.

every department of society, and especially to the American Church and Ministry. This he does persistently, and with the avowed purpose of stimulating his hearers to aggressive efforts against slave-

ry. His blows are felt, too, by the supporters of slavery, who accredit his fidelity by the seal of their

against slavery as a sin, and formed by Orthodox ministers and laymen to meet the alleged seruples of those who, claiming to be sound abolitionist, said they could not join the American Anti-Slavery Society on account of the heretical religious vicas popularly attributed to some of its leading members. The experiment made by the Church Anti-Slavery Society has proved incontestably that genuine, carnest, aggressive anti-slavery is no more accountable to these pretenders when small more accountable to the small more accountable to Slavery Society has prove inconcessary that genuine, earnest, aggressive anti-slavery is no more acceptable to these pretenders when spoken by in maculately orthodox lips, than when uttered by Garrison himself. If there had been any sinceric thair reofessions, they would have relief. Garrison himself. If there had been any sincerity in their professions, they would have railied eage. It to the support of that Society, against which they could not urge the objections that they retended had so long kept them from co-operation with the associations represented by The Sandard, Dr. Cheever has acted with that Society from the country and for a time, he and a few others he was the same of the sam Dr. Cheever has acted with that Society from the start, and, for a time, he and a few others hoped that it would prove a rallying point for the Francesical Churches; but we venture to set but, at this hour, The Independent and the Congregational press of New England, in spite of their profession of anti-slavery, regard the Church Anti-Slavery Society with a hatred as unrelenting as that the bear toward the American Anti-Slavery Societiself. The feeling toward both organizations accounted for by the fact that both alike deal with necounted for by the fact that both alike deal with slavery as a sin, and will not tolerate any compromise with it or its supporters in the Church, To Church Anti-Slavery udgment, come quite up, in practice, in this last particular, to its own mark and ours; but it gos quite lar enough to incur the deadly hostility of the great body of Orthodox churches and ministen. The Orthodox Abolitionists of Great Britain may rest assured that there is no sincerity in it tence that the American Anti-Slavery Society

secure the co-operation of the

of the religious heresies of its members. The Church Anti-Slavery Society, if it has done little else, has at least worked out this demonstration in such a way as to leave no farther ground for sub-

ministers, not on

account of its uncompre

terfuge.
3. The animus of The Independent toward D. Cheever is clearly manifest in its adroit resting of the story, originating in the New York Observe that a slaveholder was received and retained is knowledge and approbation, and finally dismissed as in good standing. Dr. Cheever long ago branded this story as a falsehood, and yet The Independent while in one breath claiming to be his friend, rakes it out of the columns of the pro-slavery Observer, and parades it before the public as entitled to evolit and paraces it before the public as entitled to credit. The person on whose authority the tale is related is a malignant personal enemy of the Doctor, who left the Church of the Puritans as long ago as 1856, because he could no longer abide his anti-slavery preaching. The Independent would seem inclined. in this conflict of testimony, to credit the word of an acknowldged man-stealer, rather than that of -We have pursued this subject at greater leasth

our duty, as the organ of the anti-slavery cause in the United States, in defending Dr. Cheever from the assaults of a journal which has power to do him injury only because its character and de are not well understood.

From the N. Y. Tribune. INTERESTING FROM THE WEST INDIES. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SOLICITED TO EMBARK

St. Thomas, W. I., July 8, 1860.

There is indeed so little going on in this and our neighboring islands that could be of interest to the people of the metropolis and the citizens of the United States, that I had nothing worthy of communicating for a long time. Business is languid, if not dull—the trade of St. Thomas going down more and more since our old Spanish customers have found the way to New York. The sugar product of St. Croix sinks from year to year from want of laborers-one plantation after another being turned out—so that in the course of a few years there will not be many sugar estates left on this once so wealthy and productive island. The impending calamity of the island, and the steps Government is about to take against the approaching ruin, are the topics of

my present communication.

About a week ago a Commissioner of the Danish Government, who is possessed of five plantations on the Island of St. Croix, left here en route for Washington, with a special mission to the United States Government. The object of this mission is to make a treaty with the United States executive power for a treaty with the United States executive power for the purpose of getting a new stock of—(free or slave?)—laborere for the cane-fields of St. Croix. The Commissioner is to propose to your Government a treaty by which the latter, in order to save large portion of the expense which falls on the United States treasury by sending captured Africans to their homes, should take the shorter way of sending says the world Africans to St. Conic when the world. ing such Africans to St. Croix, where they would posed treaty. How do you like the plan? If it were new and original, your New England and New York slavers might say that it was a good idea of a cunning head, and might base upon it a new plan of operations—if not so profitable as direct importation to Cuba, still worth considering—so as to smuggle slaves into St. Croix under the colors of the United States. Such a treaty would undoubtedly increase their activity; they would not fail to reserve the colors of the colors of the united states. spend quite a nice amount of money for its promotion; and, instead of about 500 slave-ressels, you would have 1,000 leave your ports every year, wh would practice their truffic in com-under the provisions of the prop-even captured, they would easily it need treaty. the price for the 'apprentices;' and the whole ac-tivity of your navy in this respect would prove a

The strangest feature in the whole matter is that the Commissioner — a Danish Chamberlain and Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the Danish West India Islands—is the very same person who once advocated the emancipation of slaves in St. Croix by every means in his reach, and who, after the emaneipation had taken place, was among the first to draw the indemnification for the slaves be

This is what I could learn in a hurry, as I wished to give you early notice of the matter in quality I hope it will suffice to have your Washington respondents on the alert. I can now only hint at the thing, which is here kept as secret as possible; but these hints, as scanty as they are, will be snough for you to make something of them.

LATE FROM THE SLAVING FLEET. By a recent arrival from the coast of Africa, we learn that there were seven American vessels in the Congo river, June 4, trading, of course, but the names of which were not reported. English cruisers had been alongside of them all; found that they were not to be boarded with impunity, and prudently hauld off, as several officers had recently been reprinanded by the Admiralty for going on board American Incidentally we have vessels without permission. Incidentally we have been informed that a regular fleet of vessels clea from different ports of the United States at the sure time, and that, distributed among them, are stored and water to fit out two or three of them for signal and water to fit out two or three of them for signal and water to fit out two or three of them for signal and water to fit out two or three of them. vers, and that when the coast is clear, they all co bine to aid the selected vessels in receiving stores and slaves with the greatest possible dispatch. By these means, seven or eight vessels may all be en gaged in the slave trade, without having on board sufficient slave materials to convict any one of them. This system might be termed the 'mutual aidodge.' We understand that it works successfully It rarely happens that there is more than one cruise near a noted slave mart, and if she should successfully the state of in making a prize, she generally leaves the place with it, and proceeds to St. Helena or Sierra Leone. Aware of her absence, the 'mutual aid vers dispatch as many of their number as possible, and generally run clear. We have also been in-formed that two or three swift steam slavers were fitting out on the coast, from ports in Cuba, and that great gains were expected from them. As we have not any steam vessels of the class required for uch a trade, we suppose they have been built

If these statements are correct, the slave trade, in the language of the markets, may be stated as active, with an increased demand.'—Traveller.

The latest news from New Orleans, dated July 30th, is that two Abolitionists have been hung in AUGU The

NO UNIO BOST NATURA A few month the slaves to att ikes and musk paroxysm of shook the neigh sympathy. Th the reason of th including their

gens, who had wenty-two men of least five hun men; and ano tand as senting neglecting, who the countersign A similar pan may be seen in papers generall mrnings, plots some parts of i able. But he alarm, shouted and copied as a from the Bonks Fearful Abolit avatomie Br.

Laid Waste-The destruct throughout our were a theme is puted their ori of prairie mate that day, but they were the r on foot by Ab-been expelled is sition was corr-from Dr. Pryon CAPT. DELIS Carr. DELIE you may prepi state of affairs the 8th of July whole business store in town w ing-house of the dwelling-discovered in day, the premi of oats, grain, to the arrest most diabolical this entire port to the Red Riv White men, and McKinney last year, are t plan is systems contrived. It details. This with fire, dest

general insurre from the North midst. This sub-districted, vision by one negroes as his a real intestin much danger make these fa in every direct In haste, yo Comment or body will see action, and a country; and ing of the cit court-house at subject will be for future safe The fires the we are yet abl Dallas. The including ever estimated at Belknap.
The buildings morten, of M Milford, El. Black Jack

arms, &c., to g

Loss \$300,00 Waxahatch Denton. house of Jace tal loss estim Pilot Poin Fort Worth Ladonia, F E. Dupre tota It is also re Jefferson; an house was fi was done. A wood, Collin The Austin the substance Since we of the terrib in confirmati

many other :

many other stroyed vast families. By Kinney Mess-no doubt of lains in the plans of area and simultan bolical plans And here and about th the rooms of Swenson bui fore it succes of the buildi of the buildi fire at the it really looks thing furthe In view on the facts puthere is a re-thave secreti-of life? Withey have? mind. We ther; but wition of the everywhere, property, ap

property, and and every Let a strict too strict in sins and income The House similar state and a mild s nature that

These Tex the fires in lent and ill at various ti cised their (tion to slave the natural taliatory vi more extens take for gra tuity of sla Whether

have not, a certain; slr in danger. and all othe olence by th any moment stantly trea dered desp

venge; and strained, an without the tolerate any compro-in the Church. The ty does not, in our in practice, in this last and ours; but it goes the deadly hostility of he deadly heating of hurches and ministers, of Great Britain may no sincerity in the prein Sincerity in the pre-i-Slavery Society fails of the churches and of its uncompromising y, but in consequence of its members. The y, if it has done little this demonstration this demonstration in rther ground for sub-

dependent toward Dr. n its adroit repetition to New York Observer, ved and retained for e Puritans, with his and finally dismissed as ever long ago branded by the The Independent, to be his friend, rakes pro-slavery Observer, ic as entitled to credit. y the tale is related is f the Doctor, who left as long ago as 1856, abide his anti-slavery would seem inclined, to credit the word of rather than that of

bject at greater length we done no more than e anti-slavery cause in ing Dr. Cheever from ich has power to do character and designs Tribune.

E WEST INDIES T SOLICITED TO EMBARK

. I., July 8, 1860. ng on in this and our d the citizens of the thing worthy of com-Business is languid, Thomas going down oanish customers have The sugar product of year from want of la another being turned few years there will n this once so wealthy npending calamity of ernment is about to

ernment is about to uin, are the topics of of five plantations on re en route for Wash-to the United States his mission is to make es executive power for w stock of—(free or e-fields of St. Croix. which falls on the ing captured Africans e shorter way of senda Francaise. This is earn about the pro-ike the plan? If it ew England and New was a good idea of a upon it a new plan of le as direct importa-onsidering—so as to under the colors of eaty would undoubt-ney would not fail to noney for its promononey for its promoorts every year, who comparative security proposed treaty. It

and the whole ac espect would prove a whole matter is that h Chamberlain and court of the Danish each, and who, after ace, was among the on for the slaves he a hurry, as I wished

matter in question. our Washington coran now only hint at a secret as possible; y are, will be enough hem. er. By a recent ar-

we learn that there
the Congo river, the names the names of which cruisers had been nat they were not to dear they were not to dear they been reprimand on board American neidentally we have fleet of vessels clear fleet of vessels clear d States at the same ong them, are stored in receiving stores sible dispatch. By essels may all be en-nt baving on board ict any one of them. d the 'mutual aid works successfully.
ore than one cruiser
she should succeed
ly leaves the place
lena or Sierra Lee mutual aid 'slanumber as possible, have also been in-steam slavers were forts in Cuba, and from them. As we e class required for have been built in

nd.'-Traveller. Orleans, dated July have been hung in noiting slaves to re-

t, the slave trade,

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, AUGUST 3, 1860.

NATURAL FRUITS OF SLAVERY. A few months ago, twenty-two men, by the simple laration that they had come to Virginia to help eleves to attain their freedom, and the display of and muskets intended for that purpose, caused roxysm of terror to run through that State, and ook the neighboring slave regions with contagious ampsthy. This panic seemed not only to unsettle pathy. of the Virginians, but to affect their senses, cluding their common sense; for one of their citiand, who had been admitted to the presence of the senty-two men, went back and reported them to be diest five hundred negroes and three hundred white en; and another, whose perilous duty it was to gand as sentinel a few nights after, shot a cow for sinua and sinual state of the s

the countereign.

A similar panic seems now to be prevailing in Texas, some of whose atrocious laws in support of slavery may be seen in another part of this paper. The newsayers generally seem to regard the whole story of spen generally story of trainings, plots and insurrections as a honx. Even if some parts of it are true, others are absurdly improb-But here is the manifestation of excessive size, shouted from two newspaper offices in Texas, and copied as authentic by the Journal of Commerce the Bankam Era of the 17th ult, :-

Fearful Abolition Raid-Insurrection of Negroes-Os feerful Acoustion Italian award us - Northern Texas to be acatomic Brown among us - Northern Texas to be Laid Waste - The Work already Commenced. The destructive and mysterious fires that occurred usughout our portion of the State on the 8th inst., or a theme for speculation until to-day; some imre a theme for speculation until to-day; some impart their origin to the "spontaneous combustion" prairie matches, caused by the excessive heat of at day, but the conviction seemed to prevail that ey were the result of preconcerted arrangements set foot by Abolition emissaries, who had heretofore expelled from the country. That this latter point was correct, is verified by the subjoined letter of Dr. Pryor, editor of the Dallas Herald:—

DALLAS, July 15, 1860. CAPT. DELISLE: Dear Sir,—I write in haste that ou may prepare your people for the most alarming use of affairs that has ever occurred in Texas. On he 5th of July, the town of Dallas was fired and the le husiness portion entirely consumed. Every tore in town was destroyed. The next day, the dwellng-house of J. J. Eakins was burned. After that,
the dwelling-house of E. P. Nicholson was fired, but
incorred in time to arrest the flames. On Thursar, the premises of Crill Miller, with a large amount
of ats, grain, &c., were totally consumed. This led
the arrest of some negroes and white men. A
and diabolical plan was then discovered to dewastate
his entire portion of Northern Texas, extending even

he Red River counties.

White men, friends of the abolition preachers Blunt McKinney, who were expelled from the country nd McKinney, who were expelled from the country of year, are the instigators of the plot. The whole an is systematically conceived and most ingeniously untrived. It makes the blood run cold to hear the ctails. This whole country was to be laid waste this fire, destroying all the ammunition, provisions, ms, &c., to get the country in a state of helplesses, and then, on election day in August, to make a eneral insurrection, aided and assisted by emissaries on the North, and persons friendly to them in our dist. This subrer of operations is districted and This aphere of operations is districted and cted, giving to each division a close superby one energetic white man who controls the es as his subordinates. A regular invasion, and intestine war. You all at Bonham are in as danger as we are. Be on your guard, and the these facts known by issuing extras to be sent every direction. All business has ceased, and the entry is terribly excited.

In haste, yours truly, CHAS. R. PRYOR. Comment on the above would be superfluous; everybody will see the necessity of immediate, energetic
action, and a thorough organization throughout the
country; and to this end it is proposed that a meeting of the citizens of Fannin county be held in the
court-house at ten o'clock on Saturday next, when the
subject will be fully discussed and measures adopted
for future afety.

subject will be fully discussed and interactive for future safety. The fires that occurred on the 8th inst., as far as we are yet able to learn, are as follows:—
Dallas. The entire business portion of the town, including every mercantile house in the place. Loss estimated at \$400.000.

Belknap. Eight large store-houses were destroyed. The buildings, were owned by Drs. Foote and Thogmorten, of McKinney. Loss not given.

Milford, Ellis county. Totally destroyed.

Black Jack Grove. One large mercantile house.

Loss \$300.000.

ous of Jacobs, and that of Baines and Turner. To-al loss estimated at \$100,000.

Pilot Point. One store-house owned by J. M. imoot, of Denton. Total loss, \$10,000.

Fort Worth. A mercantile house. Loss not given. Ladonia, Fannin county. The store-house of Mr. E. Dupre totally destroyed. Loss about \$25,000.

It is also reported that two houses were burned in lefferon; and at Honey Grove in this county, one use was fired, but put out before much damage was done. A steam flouring mill was burned at Mill-wood, Collin county, Texas.

The Austin Intelligencer of the 18th ult. repeats the substance of the above, and adds the following :-

Since we issued our extra containing intelligence the terrible fire at Dallas, news has been received confirmation of it, and giving the particulars of any other fires in Northern Texas which have deyed vast amounts of property, and beggared many lies. By letters, and by an extra from the Mc-ney Massenger, we have information which leaves boubt of there being an organized band of vil-sin the country, who have regularly laid their f arson and robberies, and by a preconcerted nultaneous effort attempted to put their dia-

And here we may also remark that the same day And here we may also remark that the same uny adabut the same hour, a fire was discovered back of he rooms of the Intelligencer, in the rear of the senson building, which was fortunately put out because building. We thought but little of this last he at the time, but since learning of the others, it really looks as though there might have been something further meant, by it than was at first supposed. her meant by it than was at first supposed. faither meant by it than was at his supposed, view of all these fires, and in consideration of facts presented, who can doubt of the fact that is a regular organized band of hell-hounds who secretly plotted the destruction of property and fe? Who can they be, and what notive can ey have? These questions occur at once to the ind. We have no room to pursue the subject furer; but we will not close without calling the attenue of the citizens of Austin, and of our patrons trywhere, to the necessity of guarding well their opening and the company of the control of the citizens of Austin, and of our patrons of the citizens of Austin, and of our patrons of the citizens of the ci , and of scrutinizing closely every stranger ery loafer who may be found among them. a strict watch be kept over all. You cannot be strict in guarding against thieves, robbers, assa-and incendiaries.

The Houston Telegraph of the 19th ult. makes aim:lar statements, with a conjecture as to the cause, and a mild suggestion that abolition insanity . is of a nature that burning alive will cure.'

These Texas editors seem to take it for granted that e fires in question were set in revenge for the vioent and illegal expulsion of travellers or residents, at various times, from that State, because they exerised their Constitutional right of free speech in relaion to slavery. But, instead of taking warning from the natural tendency of illegal violence to beget retaliatory violence, they think only of practising it more extensively, and more outrageously, and seem to ake for granted that the burning alive of a few abotionists will insure the quiet continuance and perpe-

Whether the reports in the present case have, or have not, a measure of solid foundation, one thing is certain; slaveholders, like other tyrants, are always in danger. Men who are robbed at once of liberty and all other rights, and who are familiarized with violence by the example of their oppressors, may, at by moment, retort that violence; men who are constantly treated like brutes will be likely, when rendered desperate, to show themselves brutal in re-Yenge; and men who are constantly confined, retirained, and kept down by the exercise of brute force, without the chance of even consulting together to

inquire how their unfortunate condition may be rem- INFLUENCE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

rors like the above reach their otherwise towards insurrectson for their safety. The peril from of men become purer from their errors, by suffering this source, always great and fearful, is undoubtedly for them; that he who does battle fiercely will be growing greater. The slaveholders have yet a chance found stronger than he who can stay away from the of averting this peril by heeding the lesson read to battle, or even not unwatchfully 'abide by the them by the great anniversary of the first of August, stuff.' A hard saying is this, but if true, it throws and giving their slaves immediate and unconditional light on the picture for us. emancipation. The non-slaveholding whites of the South, who share the perils of insurrection, have yet the chance of avoiding it, by taking the counsel of anti-slavery sentiment of the country; most sad and tional problem .- c. x. w.

HOT, COLD OR LUKEWARM?

subject ?- I reply :

stavery, as well as those moral evin which is state men, in the invasion of the soil of Kansas, as to promote, and which are condemned in Scripture, and so much deplored by evangelical Christians, do well as John Brown of the soil of Virginia, guilty undoubtedly fall within the province of this Society, of 'the greatest of crimes,' and equally deserving the and can and ought to be discussed in a fraternal and dungeon and gallows. Christian spirit.

Southern boundary :-

opposes immediate emancipation, and advocates a very gradual amelioration of slavery. Six others, in accordance with the Resolution above quoted, discuss, relation of man to his fellow-man remains an inquiry, fraternally towards the slaveholder, and in a manner a doubt, in the creed of the Republican party. which may properly be called 'daubing with untempered mortar,' some of the evils growing out of slavery. And one, the only unexceptionably good one, the Democratic party, in the extension of slavery opposition to several of the others) that the Scriptures slavery, is an absurdity.

Those who labored in the cause of Abolition in

Jas \$300,000. One house.

Waxshatchie. One house.

Denton. The store-house of J. M. Smoot, with the left of August. I am sorry to be absent from see! there lies the bloody holocaust upon the altar of the left of August. house of Jacobs, and that of Baines and Turner. To- the Abington gathering-it is such a pleasure to see a barbarous faith! It was a hangman's work, and cause of the oppressed.'

> lips's original charge against Abraham Lincoln, and giving an abstract of the Tribune's reply and of Mr. the Dred Scott decision. Phillips's rejoinder, adds, in conclusion-

'The Tribune's response to this throws no additional light on the main question, and adds nothing to

its discretion by silence."

of the First of August at Abington,) informs us of the brutal and violent arrest, in that city, of James

North went with him, and the Higher Law was there Valentine, a highly respectable colored man, born free, and resident there for more than thirty years, with the purpose of carrying him off as a fugitive slave. This assault was made by U. S. Marshals Jenkins and Sharkey, assisted by three slave-hunters from the South. Inquirers, at the time, were lyingly and said, 'Let him be hung, but give us Garibaldi! city of the affair, rendered it impossible to hold him, millions now enslaved is, after all, 'a stone.' and he was discharged,

Telegraphic news, in advance of the arrival of Extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman in the steamer Bohemia, mention that-

'The fourth session of the International Statistical 'The fourth session of the International Statistical Congress was opened in London on the 16th. Delegates from all parts of the world were present. Judge Longherst and Mr. Lawrence represented the United States. Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, was also present, in the midst of numerous distinguished hard to support Lincoln, on account of his position on

The last paragraph no doubt refers to the case of ous. Mrs. Putnam, known and highly esteemed by many of our readers. The incivility in question occurred in of some others, boys and girls, whose ambition was

edied, may, at any moment, desperately seize a cas-ual opportunity, in the hope that the destruction of its death ever a new birth, the most clear-sighted their particular tyrants may open the way for their among us (seeing that the Philosophy of Reform is

escape.

No doubt, as the name, the story and the plans of the slaves, and as exaggerated reports and panic terrors like the above reach their otherwise hopeless tougher and more iron-textured the timber, though, cabins—more and more of them will be led to look unhappily, the smaller. So it is said that the spirits

their fellow-citizen Mr. Helper, and using their un-doubted majority to vote the abolition of slavery in disastrous upon the young men among us, on whom are built the hopes of the future, and who have not their respective States. If these remedies are much longer disregarded and unused, the signs of the times seem to indicate a bloody solution to our great na- themselves are the oracles of truth, and that their highest authority for action and safest monitor of duty are found in their irrepressible sympathy and their stern sense of justice. In this pliant conditi In answer to the inquiries—What is the present position of the Boston Tract Society on the subject of slavery?—and—Has it published any tracts on that Territories of the United States, and of the maintenance, 'inviolate,' of 'the right of each State to When, in 1859, the Boston Society separated from order and control its own domestic institutions, acthe National Society, it passed this Resolution, which may be considered its Northern boundary: Resolved, That the political aspects of slavery lie Resolved, That the political aspects of slavery lie entirely without the proper sphere of this Society, and cannot be discussed in its publications; but that those moral duties which grow out of the existence of slavery, as well as those moral evils which it is known to prompte, and which are condemned in Scripture,

I happened, a few days since, to attend a meeting About the same time, it published these declara-tions on the other side, which may be considered its the Republican party is the greatest political obstacle to the abolition of slavery?' I was not a little 'We are not an Anti-Slavery Society.'
Our purpose is—'Not to be an Abolition Society.' surprised at the intelligible and vigorous defence of Republicanism, and the heartless and even malignant surprised at the intelligible and vigorous defence of The Boston Society, carefully keeping itself within attack upon Abolitionism, made by those young hese boundaries, has issued nine publications making men-the best of the neighborhood-with enough of direct mention of slavery, during the fourteen months the spirit and genius of freedom to dare all law in since it ceased to be auxiliary to the National Socie- defence of the fugitive, and, under favorable circumty. One of these is directly, and strongly, pro-slave- stances, to defy the Constitution in defence of John ry, having been written by a slaveholder, for the use Brown. I question whether such proficiency in disof slaveholders, (intending to continue such,) and cipline and deference to the demands of party can be printed originally at their request. Another strongly exampled by the pulpit or the play-house; and cer-

written by Isaac Allen, of Oberlin, shows (in direct into the Territories, as an obstacle to the abolition of

1850-54, remember how the hatred of slavery created slaveholding.

1850-54, remember how the hatred of slavery created
The character of these publications, and all the by the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, the lenovements, for two years past, of the Society that has gitimate result of which would have repealed that ssued them, show that only its course of policy is law, was wofully perverted and compromised by changed, while its character remains the same as the Free Soil party, for private ends and ignoble purfrom 1825 to 1855, when it was heartily and thor- poses. When Margaret Garner had escaped from oughly cooperating with the openly pro-slavery Na-tional Society. That this change of policy goes so tection from the Free State of Ohio and the Free Soil far and no farther-goes only to fraternal discussion party, (then the dominant power,) the spirit of our about slavery, and expressly disclaims and avoids anti- State Constitution and the sentiment of the people slavery-shows that its object is not the extirpation welcomed her upon the soil, and, with the glorious of slavery, but something else. And that something unction of Samuel Adams, of Revolutionary fame, else clearly is, firstly, to gather up the contributions declared that no slave should cross the threshold of that are dropping away from the National Society; Ohio-Margaret Garner and her little ones were free! and next, to avert from the Church the reproach (not But when the master demanded his victim, and she the sin)—the appearance (not the disgraceful fact)—
of being the main bulwark of slavery.—c. K. w.

appealed to the Governor to save her from a fate more dreadful than death, the manhood of the party begged to be excused. She only asked the simple right to her person and the babes that God had given her. berland, July 24th, reports his arrival at that place, Governor Chase said that the violation of the Fugiabout forty miles beyond the White Mountains, and the good health of himself and family, all of whom the Higher Law, not necessary to his own or his except one accompanied him. They propose to remain there a week or two longer. Mr. Garrison and her posterity for ever, together with the sacred right of the State against invasion on her own soil, 'It is possible we may have a meeting at Lancaster to save the party and the emoluments of office. Go the well might tempt the sword of a Christian from its scabbard to see a brave woman and all her lineage murdered thus, like sheep in butcher's shambles The Principia, after quoting Wendell Phil- Miserable cowards were we all, and well deserved

'Alas! alas!
This hurts most—this—that, after all, we are paid

The worth of our work.' No sooner had the indignation for the Fugitive e argument.

We think Mr. Phillips has altogether the winning Slave Law been allayed, than the repeal of the Miswe think Mr. Philips has altogether the winning state Law over allayed, than the repeal of the Misside of the controversy. In nothing essential to the main question has the Tribune furnished any correction to his statements. The Tribune would have shown unwilling people a pro-slavery Constitution, kindled again the fires of freedom, and lashed the public sentiment into frenzy. In this aggression on the soil of A letter from Philadelphia, received too late for Kansas, constitutional rights were violated, and might insertion this week, (the Liberator being issued one day earlier than usual, on account of the celebration Bown led out his hosts to battle against slavery there, soil, the Republican party shut their eyes and ears, told that the man had committed a robbery. The amount of evidence of his freedom, with the publi-hearts to gain the poor half loaf, which, to the four

JOSEPHINE S. GRIFFING. Salem, (Ohio,) July Mth, 1860.

Illinois :-

guests.

At a preliminary meeting, Mr. Milnor Gibson welcomed the Congress in the name of the British Government.

Prince Albert, President of the Congress, delivered an appropriate inaugural address. After the address the following little incident occurred: Lord Brougham, seeing the American Minister was present, said he hoped Mr. Dallas would forgive him for reminding him that there was a negro present as a member of the Congress. This gave rise to loud laughter and the engro in question, Dr. M. R. Delany, arose and returned his thanks for the kind allusion which had been made to him, and assured all present that he too was a man. This was greeted with renewed cheering from all parts of the hall.

An important meeting with reference to the ensemble of the colored states of the solvent of

from all parts of the hail.

An important meeting with reference to the encouragement of the growth of cotton in India was held in Manchester. Lord Stanley occupied the chair. In the House of Lords on the 17th, Lord Brougham called attention to the case of the negro lady recently refused a first-class passage on a Cunard steamer on the ground of color, and said there was no doubt damages could have been recovered if the matter had composition, (subject—'Conversation,') penmanship, not been compromised.' diagrams, and other exercises, were highly meritor

relation to her passage hence to England. The re-turn passage was made without objection or difficulty. Our thoughts now recur to one boy who was unri-Correction. In Mr. Phillipa's note, printed last week, the remark about the insolent mode of spelling and fellow pupils seemed to mark him not only as a negro should be credited to Seward, not to Benton.

those temples of learning, so justly a theme of pride and honor to every citizen. They should be willing to make sacrifices, many and often, that the rising generation may thus acquire that knowledge which is power.

W. C. N.

H. H. Hagar,
T. C. Severance,
J. H. Stephenson,
Caroline E. Forten,
Lyman Coolidge,
Mrs. Mary May,
Mrs. Chapman,

Correspondence of the New Yorker Demokrat. SUPPRESSING THE IRREPRESSIBLE CON-FLICT IN TEXAS-ATROCIOUS LAW.

New-Braunfels, Texas, July 1, 1860.

I send you a copy of an act passed by our last Legislature, and sanctioned by the great Sam (Houston)—an act the like of which is scarcely found in China, certainly not in France, Austria or Russia. The history of this interesting legislative enactment is reiled with great and intentional obscurity. At the opening of the session, there was some talk about a bill of that kind, but public opinion declared decidedly against it, and it was understood that the bill would be dropped. Till within four days, nothing additional could be learned of the matter. Now, it appears in full view among the laws passed by the additional could be learned of the matter. Now, it appears in full view among the laws passed by the late Legislature, and approved by the Governor. As far as we can learn, Senator Duggan, of Seguin—chosen chiefly by the German vote—offered the bill; nobody dared to resist it, and it was passed without any discussion, without even moving a call of the roll. Many of the Representatives are said to have avoided voting by absenting themselves, among them the few Germans. Since then, a cry of indignation has been raised among the Germans; but nothing will be done to test the legality of the act, because no lawyer can be found to defend us. VINDEX.

person who shall, in the presence or hearing of any slave, utter words calculated and with the intent to render such slave discontented with his state of slavery, or who shall, by words or speech addressed to a slave, endeavor to render said slave discontented with his state of slavery, shall be punished by confinement in the Penitontiary not less than two nor more than five years. more than five years.

ART. 653. A. Any free person who shall publicly

years.

Art. 653. D. If any postmaster or deputy-postmaster, who knows that any such book, writing, or publication as described in the preceding article, has been received at his office through the mail, and shall been received at his office through the mail, and shall have reason to believe that the same is intended to be used in violation of the provisions of said preceding article, it shall be his duty to give notice thereof, before the same is delivered, to some justice of the peace or magistrate, whose duty it shall be to examine into the character and tendencies of said book, writing, or publication, and the purpose for which the same is intended to be used by the acrosons to whom it is directed, and if upon such examination he shall conclude that said writing, book or publication is such as is described in the preceding article, and intended to be used in violation of the provisions of said article, it shall be his duty to cause said book, writing or publication to be burned in his presence.

Art. 653, E. If any free person shall subscribe for any book, writing, or publication, such as is described in Art. 653, C., of this chapter, and with the intent to use the same in violation of the provisions of said article, he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the jury. have reason to believe that the same is intended to be

putting up the names of Lincoln and Hamlin

NEW-BRAUNPELS, Texas, July 1, 1860.

ARTICLE 653 shall hereafter read as follows: Any

ART. 653. A. Any free person who shall publicly maintain that masters have no right of property in their slaves, either by speaking, writing or printing, shall be punished by confinement in the Penitentiary not less than two nor more than four years.

ART. 653. B. Any free person who shall privately or otherwise than publicly maintain that masters have no right of property in their slaves, with purpose to bring the institution of slavery into disrepute in the mind of any free inhabitant in this State, or of any resident for the time being therein, shall of any resident for the time being therein, shall e punished by confinement in the Penitentiary not ses than two nor more than five years. Arr. 653. C. If any free person shall write, print,

ART. 653. C. If any free person shall write, print, publish or cause to be written, printed, or published, any printing, picture, book, or other writing inculcating resistance to the right of property of masters in their slaves, or calculated to produce in slaves a spirit of insubordination, with the intent to advise or incite negroes in this State to rebel or to make insurrection; or if he shall, with the intent to give effect to the tendency or to aid the purpose of any such book, writing, or publication, knowingly circulate the same, he shall be punished by confinement in the Penitentiary not less than two nor more than seven

morning, and will give our reasons for this step to-

morning, and will give our reasons for this step tomorrow.

In about one hour after the edition of the paper was
printed, and immediately after the city circulation had
been distributed, E. Winser, Insurance Agent, sent
his little boy to my office with a copy of the paper,
and directions not to send any more to his office; and
shortly after, Mr. Winser himself appeared, and
brought with him a notice that my policy of insurance on my office, in the Ætua Company, would be
cancelled that day (Friday) at noon. I said to him,
'I am sorry to have given you cause of offence, Mr.
W., but will explain to-morrow the reason for the
course I took this morning.' He replied, 'There will
never be another paper issued out of your office,' and
departed. Shortly after, about fifteen of the strongest and most violent pro-slavery men in Lafayette
county made their appearance in my office, with this
same Winser and an employee of Wm. Limrick, of
the name of Shields, heading them, and Winser and
Shields (for they both spoke at once) acting as spokesmen. They denounced me as publishing a paper that
injured and endangered their slave property, and declared their determination that the paper should never
injured and endangered their slave property, and declared their determination that the paper should never
desired. None other need apply. Please address as
above, or
LOWELL HEYWOOD, Steward. same Winser and an employee of Wm. Limrick, of the name of Shields, heading them, and Winser and Shields (for they both spoke at once) acting as spokesmen. They denounced me as publishing a paper that injured and endangered their slave property, and declared their determination that the paper should never appear again in Lexington, either as neutral or Republican; that I should send away my office before night, or they would throw it in the river, and that I would have to leave the city, under penalty of personal violence. They then seized on the edition of my paper, just ready for mailing, declaring that such a paper should never be sent from Lexington. This man Winser is a member of the M. E. Church South, a Free Mason, and any man would have taken him to be an order-loving and law-abiding citizen; and ye he was foremost in inciting the mob, and thus endangering the property which, as agent for the Ætna, he had insured, and after having done so, cancelled the policy! Shields was half drunk, and so was another one of the crowd.

I closed my office and went down among the crowd who were assembled in front of it on the sidewalk, when some of them wanted me to tell them there what I would have published on Saturday morning, and elevated me in their midst for that purpose, and I was about to proceed, when they fell to quarrelling among themselves, and the most violent among them succeeded in preventing me from explaining my views and sentiments. I then asked them if they were going to permit the Republicans of Lafarette county to vote their ticket in November. Several voices in the crowd—'We will die before those names go en the poll books.'

I do not know what was done with my office. I

cessful career through the High School department; but in consequence of a complicated illness, he was compelled to leave school, and to forego, very reluctantly, all those aspirations so long and ardently cherished by himself and friends.

Parents cannot too highly appreciate the advantages afforded to their children in the Boston school houses, those temples of learning, so justly a theme of pride T. C. Severance, "May, 1869, 2 00 J. H. H. Hagar, "May, 1860, 2 00 J. H. Stephenson, "Bogolius of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, July, 1860.

Contributions at Framingham, \$84 20 mm. S. and Abbie B. Haywood, to redeem pledge, May, 1859, 5 00 and May, 1859, 5 00 mm. S. and Abbie B. Haywood, to redeem pledge, May, 1850, 5 00 mm. S. and Abbie B. Haywood, to redeem pledge, May "July 4, 1859, 5 00 14 00 EDMUND JACKSON, Treasurer.

Boston, July 30, 1860. AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

RECEIPTS. Legacy of the late Mrs. Lucretia Hotchkiss, of New Haven, Conn., by Charles Bradley, Execu-tor, \$25 00 John H. Stephenson, Newton, Mass., (dona-10 00 FRANCIS JACKSON, Treasurer.

The new Series now consists of Six Tracts, to which of all friends of Anti-Slavery Reform, as just the publications which the times and the cause now require. Call for them-send for them-circulate

No. 1. Correspondence between Lydia Maria Child and Governor Wise and Mrs. Mason, of Vir-ginia. 5 cents.

No. 2. Victor Hugo on American Stavery, with letters of other distinguished individuals, viz., De Tooqueville, Mazzini, Humboldt, Lafayette, &c.

No. 3. An Account of some of the Principal Slave surrections during the last two Centuries. JOSHUA COFFIN. 5 cents.

Daniel O'Connell on American Slavery; with other Irish Testimonies. 5 cents. The prices will be one third less where a dozen of

nore copies are taken. To be had at the Anti-Slavery Offices, & Beek man street, New York; 107 North Fifth street, Philadelphia; and 221 Washington street, Boston.

ESEX COUNTY A. S. SOCIETY.—
ne next quarterly meeting of the Essex County
nti-Slavery Society will be held at NEWBURY-PORT, Sunday, August 26, day and evening.
PARKER PILLSBURY, CHAS. L. REMOND, H. FORD
DOUGLASS and others will address the meeting.

JOSIAH HENSHAW, President.

WORCESTER NORTH A. S. SOCIETY. The next quarterly meeting of the Worcester North Anti-Slavery Society will be held at LEOMINSTER, Sunday, August 19, day and evening. Parker Pillanury and H. Ford Doublass will speak. JOSHUA T. EVERETT, President. Moses H. Meurick, Sec'y.

ASHBURNHAM. WM. WELLS BROWN will lecture at Ashburnham, Mass., on Saturday evening, Aug. 11, and Sunday, the 12th.

GHENT, N. Y .- AARON M. POWELL will give a discourse in commemoration of the West India Emancipation, at Ghent, N. Y., on Sunday after-noon, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock.

ANDOVER .- PARKER PILLSBURY will speak at Andover, Sunday, August 5.

NATICK .- H. FORD DOUGLASS will speak at Natick. Sunday, August 6. ART. 653. F. If any postmaster or deputy-postmaster shall violate his duty as prescribed in Art. 663, D., he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined in any sum not exoeeding two hundred dollars.

VIOLENCE IN LEXINGTON, MO.

Suppression of the 'Citizens' Public Advertiser, for putting up the names of Lincoln and Hamlin.

TA CARD-The subscriber, a practical Chemist and Manufacturer of Chemical Preparations, French Cosmetics, Fine Perfumes, &c., for the past french Cosmetics, Fine Perfumes, &c., for the past ington, Mo., where I was publishing the Citizens' Public Advertiser, and whence I was driven, on Friday afternoon, by a mob of infuriate individuals, for the following cause:

On Friday morning, I inserted the names of the Republican candidates for President and Vice President, and underneath remarked, as well as I can remember, these words: 'We hoist the names of our candidates for President and Vice President this morning, and will give our reasons for this step to-Manufacturer of Chemical Pres

New York, June 6.

Practical Chemist,
New York, June 6.

the poll books.' I do not know what was done with my office. I CONVENTION.

I do not know what was done with my office. I incline to the opinion that they destroyed it, because most of them are drinking men, and when they would raise their courage, resort to the bottle; and most of them professed some notoriety, gained in one way and another, by their brave forays into Kansas during the troubles in the Territory. A great, double-flated fellow, by the name of Brooks, was very anxious that I should give them credit for not having injured me personally.

Such is the manner in which free speech is treated in Lafayette county. They dare not let truth be spoken in soberness.

There were some noble exceptions to the ruffisms who acted such a disagreeable part on Friday, and my heart warms to them for the sympathy expressed in such decided terms.

I have been in Lexington over three years, and had been publishing a neutral paper up to Friday morning last.

TENTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

JUST published, a full Report of the proceedings of the TENTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

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ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRA.

MIND AND BODY.

PHYSIOLOGY reveals the intimate connection between the mind and the body, and shows us that without a sound and healthy body, the mind cannot properly perform its functions. Having spent fifteen years in feeding the public mind, until apparently an absolute plethora has come upon it, we now propose to administer for the maladies of the body-'To cure the ills which flesh is heir to.' We have issued during our Publishing Life not less than FOUR MILLIONS OF VOLUMES, several of which have been translated into other languages, and have found their way to hundreds of thousands of readers, in ev-

ery portion of the habitable globe. Having been so largely instrumental in disseminating valuable books, which have made an indelible impress for good upon mankind, it is not without a slight feeling of regret that we abandon our calling for another, and we should hesitate in so doing, did we not believe that good can be done in another sphere, and that the body, with its multiform infirmities, needs attending to, (especially in this land of fast livers,) as well as the mind.

A few years since, a gentleman of Boston, an invalid, was travelling in search of health, in Peru, the beautiful land of the Incas, the country of mines and minerals. During his stay, he spent seven weeks in a convent in the interior; while there, he became possessed of a recipe for a medicine which effected his own complete restoration to health. Grateful for the means which had enabled him to live a sound man again, he extended his knowledge as he was able, and in a few years it was in successful use in all the Hospitals, and by all the medical men of Peru. The effect of the medicine was so wonderful that he entered into correspondence with parties in this coun-

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,

try, who took it up earnestly, and have labored un-

easingly for its introduction, until

- OR -PROTECTED PROTOXIDE OF IRON.

Has come to be considered almost a necessity in every family. Its success is extraordinary, proving its great excellence. Notwithstanding its present popularity, it is destined yet to take a higher rank than any curative ever offered to the American People. Its elements are safe and simple, and disintegrated, have been known and recommended by physicians for centuries, but, previous to this discovery, could never be properly combined so as to be held in solu-

We purpose to devote the next ten years to a thorough and systematic dissemination of this INVAL-UABLE PREPARATION, until

'EARTH'S REMOTEST NATION'

shall be reached and benefitted, If our language seems extravagant, we beg the incredulous or doubting to send for a pamphlet of testimonials, from some of the most distinguished men of Peru and this country, who have tested its value, and speak from experience.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO. The style of our new firm will be JOHN P. JEWETT & CARTER.

STORE 39 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON. (Next door to the New Post Office.) The medicine will be manufactured by N. L. CLARK & CO., but exclusively for us, and, as here-

BY ALL DRUGGISTS. July 20.

tofore, will be sold

CARPETING 'All the Year Round.'

JOHN H. PRAY, SONS & CO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CARPETING.

285 WASHINGTON STREET, (NEAR WINTER STREET,) RECEIVE, by Steamers and Packets from England, the latest and best styles and qualities of Carpeting, comprising Wiltons, Velvets, best qualities of Brussels, Tapestries, Three-plys, Kidderminsters, &c., Painted Floor Cloths (of all widths and qualities), Rugs, Mats, Bookings, Feltings, Canton and Conca Mattines.

Cocoa Mattings. - ALSO -AMERICAN CARPETING.

ALL WHICH ARE OFFERED AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

For cash or approved credit.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS.

FASHIONABLY ENGRAVED BY

E. A. TEULON, 149 1-2 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, Directly opposite the Old South Church.

-ALSO-WEDDING BILLETS, 'At Home,' &c. WEDDING ENVELOPES, in great variety. WEDDING CAKE BOXES, new styles. MOURNING NOTE PAPER and ENVELOPES.

May 18. BROOKLYN HEIGHTS Hygienic Establishment.

Nos. 63 and 65, COLUMBIA STREET, BROOKLYN, L. I.

THIS Institution is open Summer and Winter for the reception of patients and boarders. The Doctor brings to his aid eight years' experience in the Hydropathic practice, and he has no hesitation in saying that he has the largest out-door practice of any 'Water Cure' Physician in the country. To boarders, or parties visiting New York, this House offers superior inducements, as the location is very desirable, being only fifteen minutes' walk from the Astor House. Accommodations and table, excellent, and at one half the price charged at the Hotels. Address GEO. F. ADAMS, M. D., Physician and sole Proprietor. Physician and sole Proprie April 20.

Anti-Tobacco Publications.

THE Publications of the American Anti-Tobacco Society are for sale at Nos. 5, 9 and 13, Corn-hill, Boston, and also at the Depository, Fitchburg,

Mass.
Among them are the following:
Six Tracts for Young America, or Boys.
A variety of Tracts for Raisers. Sellers. Smokers,
Chewers, and Snuffers.
A variety for Ladies, Clergymen, Physicians and

others.

The Zoölogical Temperance Convention; The Rev. Solomon Spittle; Uncle Tobey's Stories about Tobacco, for Youth and Schools of all sorts; Anti-Tobacco Envelopes, and a variety of handsome Cards, large and small, for Bands of Hope.

June 22.

Come ye into the summer woods; There entereth no annoy;
All greenly wave the chestnut leaves, And the earth is full of joy.

I cannot tell you half the sights Of beauty you may see, The bursts of golden sunshine, And many a shady tree.

There, lightly swung, in bowery glades, The honeysuckles twine; There blooms the rose-red campion, And the dark-blue columbi

There grows the four-leaved plant, 'true-love,' In some dusk woodland spot; There grows the enchanter's night-shade, And the wood forget-me-not. And many a merry bird is there,

The blue winged jay, the woodpecker, And the golden-crested wren. Come down, and ye shall see them all, The timid and the bold;

It is not to be told. And far within that summer wood, Among the leaves so green, There flows a little gurgling brook, The brightest e'er was seen

For their sweet life of pleasantness,

There come the little gentle birds, Without a fear of ill: Down to the murmuring water's edge, And freely drink their fill !

And dash about and splash about, The merry little things; And look askance with bright blue eves. And flirt their dripping wings.

I've seen the freakish squirrels drop Down from their leafy tree, The little squirrels with the old,-Great joy it was to me!

And down unto the running brook I've seen them nimbly go; And the bright water seemed to speak A welcome kind and low.

The nodding plants, they bowed their heads, As if in heartsome cheer: They spake unto these little things, Tis merry living here!'

Oh, how my heart ran o'er with joy! I saw that all was good, And how we might glean up delight All round us, if we would

And many a wood-mouse dwelleth there, Beneath the old wood shade, And all day long has work to do, Nor is of aught afraid.

The green shoots grow above their heads, And roots so fresh and fine Beneath their feet; nor is there strife Mong them for mine and thine

There is enough for every one, And they lovingly agree : We might learn a lesson, all of us, Beneath the green-wood tree.

THE RIVER PATH. BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The following new and beautiful poem, from o ever-welcome contributor, will be recognized, by those who have ever been near his cottage, as a Picture o a Sunset on the banks of the Merrimac.]-Ed. Inde-

No bird-song floated down the hill, The tangled bank below was still; No rustle from the birchen stem, No ripple from the water's hem. The dusk of twilight round us grew, We felt the falling of the dew; For, from us, ere the day was done,

But on the river's farther side We saw the hill-tops glorified,-A tender glow, exceeding fair, A dream of day without its glare.

With us the damp, the chill, the gloom; With them the sun-set's rosy bloom; While dark, through willowy vistas seen,

The river rolled in shade beween. From out the darkness where we trod We gazed upon those hills of God, Whose light seemed not of moon or sun. We spake not, but our thought was one. We paused, as if from that bright shore

Beckoned our dear ones gone before; And stilled our beating hearts to hear

The voices lost to mortal ear! Sudden our pathway turned from night;

The hills awung open to the light; Through their green gates the sunshine showed. A long, slant splender downward flowed.

Down glade and glen and bank it rolled; It bridged the shaded stream with gold; And, borne on piers of mist, allied The shadowy with the sunlit side!

'So,' prayed we, 'when our feet draw near The river, dark with mortal fear, And the night cometh chill with dew. O. Father ! let thy light break through! So let the hills of doubt divide,

So bridge with fa | sunless tide! So let the eyes that fail on earth On thy eternal hills look forth;

And in thy beckoning angels know

BURIED GRIEFS. BY CHARLES MACKAY. Oh! let them rest, the buried griefs, Why should we drag them to the day? They lived their hour of storm and shower:

Oh! let them rest-their graves are green; New life shall rise above the mould; The dews shall weep, the blossoms peep, The flowers of sympathy unfold.

They lived and died and passed away.

So, on the solitary moor, The soldiers' graves are bright with flowers; The wild thyme blooms, and sweet perfumes Attract the roamers of the bowers

And give his booming trumpet rest; There waves the heath its purple wreath, And there the linnet builds her nest.

So let them rest-the buried griefs, The place is holy where they lie: On Life's cold waste their graves are placed-The flowers look upward to the sky.

THE LIBERATOR.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

An Essay delivered at the Exhibition of the English High School, Boston, Monday, July 16th, 1860, by

WM. A. Hovey.

I know that when, in public lectures, the speaker proposes to discuss the rights of woman, many stay away in disgust. I know that when woman dares herself to stand up and claim her rights, she is ridiculed, and expelled from (so-called) good society. I known that when noble men have taken up the matter and defended the cause of the weaker sex, they have been derided, and called *madmen' and *fanatics.' All this I know, and yet have chosen for today's subject the bare question of *Woman's Rights,' hoping to prove to all candid minds, that those who day's subject the bare question of 'Woman's Rights,' hoping to prove to all candid minds, that those who have directed the public affairs of this Commonwealth (and we will not go outside of the Bay State) have not guaranteed to woman those privileges and rights to secure which our forefathers drained their deepest veins.

I claim for woman the enjoyment of all those privileges which are by statute secured to man. You cannot find the least shadow of a reason why, in the 'eye of the law,' there should not be perfect equality of the sexes.

First and foremost, I claim for women the right to exercise the elective franchise. They are persons;

First and foremost, I claim for women the right to exercise the elective franchise. They are persons; native, free-born citizens; property-holders, tax-psy-ers; and yet you deny them this, the most sacred right of the citizen. Do they not contribute their part towards the support of the schools, the colleges, the churches, the poor houses, the jails, the prisons, the army, the navy of the country? and yet you allow them no voice in your councils of state. Do you not thus reinstate the doctrine of 'taxation without representation,' which Concord and Lexington and Bunker Hill, and every well-fought field of the Revolution, have pronounced infamous? Are you not doing hy woman precisely as Britain did by your famous and the same was true, to a great extent, of Jamaica itself, in which there could not be less than 180,000 people under direct religious time two per cent. of the population that did not attend the churches.

There had been some falling off since emancipation, it is true, but that was owing to natural causes. The "excitement attending emancipation than the population of the churches, and the and the idiot too, if it be a man, and not more than and the idiot too, if it be a man, and not more than nine-tenths a fool; but they 'who have guided great Education had greatly advanced since emancips

Again, I demand for woman, in all criminal cases, the right to be tried by a jury of her peers. If you say that man is her peer, and therefore she has no right to complain, carry the principle out, for it is a good one. Put the names of women, as well as those of men, on the lists from which we make up our juries, and let received from her West India possessions as much stopping to the peerly before the principle of the material decline of Jamaica. England now received from her West India possessions as much sugar as she ever did. It was true she did not receive half as much from Jamaica but the other ceive half as much from Jamaica but the other ceiver half as much from Jamaica but the other ceiver half as much from Jamaica but the other ceiver half as much from Jamaica but the other ceiver half as much from Jamaica but the other ceiver half as much from Jamaica but the other ceiver half as much from Jamaica but the other ceiver half as much from Jamaica but the cause of the material decline of Jamaica. Again, I demand for woman, in all criminal cases,

comets and planets, and piloted ships across the sea,'

If you dislike this, and say she has no right to and the other islands, for emancipation took judge him, being inferior, then at your bar stands the in all together. The fact was, that act had

judge him, being inferior, then at your bar stands the female criminal, with the Magna Charta in one hand and the Constitution in the other, claiming and demanding the right of trial by a jury of her equals. These are the horns of the dilemma, and you cannot escape them, unless you reinstate the doctrines of perfect equality and impartial liberty, and secure to woman her full, natural rights.

Let us look at this matter in a little different light. Men of Massachusetts! are you prepared to say that your mothers, wives and daughters, who have enjoyed the advantages of our free institutions from the time of their birth, are incompetent to exercise the elective franchise, while you affirm that the thousands of emigrants that annually land upon our shores should be considered, after a residence of a few short years, politically equal to the most favored? Is it just that those who have nurtured and cared for you in childpolitically equal to the most favored? Is it just that were idle and careless; but he could not confirm those who have furtured and cared for you in childhood, who have watched over you in sickness, and piloted you through youth's many dangers, should be cast aside and neglected, and allowed to exercise no influence, when you have reached manhood? Are themselves farms, and cared for their children; and throughout the interior, they gave evidences of an archive when the interior, they gave evidences of an archive when the interior, they gave evidences of an archive when the interior, they gave evidences of an archive when the interior, they gave evidences of an archive when the interior, they gave evidences of an archive when the interior, they gave evidences of an archive when the interior, they gave evidences of an archive when the interior that are could not confirm those allegations for the planters. There example the was not, taking one thing with another, a more industrious peace and the planters. There was not, taking one thing with another, a more industrious peace and the planters. There was not, taking one thing with another, a more industrious peace and the planters. There was not, taking one thing with another, a more industrious peace and the planters. There was not, taking one thing with another, a more industrious peace and the planters are the planters. There was not, taking one thing with another, a more industrious peace and the planters are the planters are the planters. There was not, taking one thing with another, a more industrious peace and the planters are the planters are the planters. There was not, taking one thing with another, a more industrious peace are the planters are the planter you not thus guilty of the basest ingratitude? And through

'If there be a crime Of deeper dye than all the guilty train

human vices, 'tis ingratitud

These are some of the wrongs of woman. Others, tivation, b quite as important and quite as glaring, might be upon their own freeholds. enumerated, but these will suffice to show that injustice exists, and to call attention to the subject. Let it be discussed fearlessly, yet with care, and I make no doubt but that we shall agree that to woman ought to be secured those natural rights that the world have a secured those natural rights that the world have the secured those natural rights that the world have the secured those natural rights that the world have the secured those natural rights that the world have the secured those natural rights that the world have the secured the secured those natural rights that the world have the secured those natural rights that the world have the secured the secured those natural rights that the world have the secured the secure to be secured those natural rights that the world has emancipation.

'If one could assign absolutely a political object to this stupendous diatribe, the only admissible one would be, that Mr. Sumner wishes to put the South under the ban of the Union, and incite the North to cast out of the confederation all the slave States, as so many members irremediably gangrened. If the picture which he has drawn could be considered anything else than the extravagant work of a pencil steeped in gall, the South would be at once the moral shame, the political scourge and the physical cancer of the American Republic.'

The concession—the confession—here is, simply that Senator Sumner has shown to this editor—has put him under conviction—that all the slave States' 'If one could assign absolutely a political object to

out him under conviction-that 'all the slave States are 'at once the moral shame, the political scourge and physical cancer of the American Republic, fit to be teast out of the confederation, as so many mem. be 'cast out of the confederation, as so many members irremediably gangrened.' Why does not this editor, or some one in sympathy with his pretensions, undertake to make out a case of untruthfulness against the utterances which have produced in him these agonizing convictions? So far from this, he has break toward the close in behalf of Break and his death! We have toward the close in behalf of Break and the close in behalf barely, toward the close, in behalf of Brooks and quote:-Chestnut, alluded to them as 'calumnies and impos-

case; and that part not unfitly spoken.

O. S. MURRAY. Foster's Crossings, Warren Co., O., July 4, 1860.

INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS.' The Richmond Inquirer states that the Grand Jury of Queen Anne's
county, Md., have presented the New York Trithe Richmond Insuccessfully resisted and repelled the incursions of
the Ruffan "Chivalry."

The history of these times that tried men's souls

EFFECT OF EMANCIPATION IN THE WEST INDIES ENGLISHWAN'S OBSERVATIONS IN JAMAICA.

A meeting of the clergy of New York and vicin

Bunker Hill, and every well-fought field of the Lev-olution, have pronounced infamous? Are you not doing by woman precisely as Britain did by your fa-thers? Do. you not see the gross inconsistency of thers? Are not the women of the Bay State your course? Are not the women of the Bay State possessed of every qualification necessary to the legal voter, with the single exception of that of sex? Are not her daughters moral, virtuous and intelligent, and in all respects equal to her sons? Certainly. Why, then, have you classed them with idiots and lunatics? Yes, their legal position is even lower than that of either. The lunatic can vote in moments of sanity, and the idiot too, if it be a man, and not more than

nine-tenths a fool; but they 'who have guided great movements of charity, established missions, edited journals, published works on history, economy and statistics; who have governed nations, led armies, filled the professor's chair, taught philosophy and mathematics to the savans of our age, discovered mathematics to the savans of our age, discovered their own pastors, and built and repaired their own churches, and maintained their own sahools. The ylanting interest had always and only a sahools. The ylanting interest had always and only a sahools. The ylanting interest had always a sahools. The ylanting interest had always a sahools.

comets and planets, and piloted ships across the sea, own schools. The planting interest had always are denied the most important right of the citizen, been antagonistic to their education until very rebecause they came not into this republic crowned with the dignity of manhood. Is not this grossly unjust?

He would speak next of the political aspect of emancipation, and denied emphatically the statements that emancipation had been a dead failure.

the lists from which we make up our juries, and let ceive half as much from Jamaica, but the other woman's voice be heard before passing upon the actions of man.

Jamaica had been a great prosperity in Trinidad

approach to a higher civilization.

The negroes were noted for honesty and integrity, and were trusted by capitalists with the manage They disliked sugar cu ment of large properties. it was less profitable th

to be secured those natural rights that the world has so unjustly denied to her.

A SIMPLE CONCESSION.—A FATAL CONFESSION.

Under your head, 'Refuge of Oppression,' (Liberative Liberative tor, June 29,) the Courrier des Etats Unis, speaking heartily into the spirit of the emancipation. Intelligent Sumner's speech, says:—

ligent planters now in Jamaica will tell you that ligent planters now in Jamaica will tell you that the want of a good understanding between the planters and the peasants, added to the frauds per-

From the Rochester Evening Express

The Leavenworth Herald of July 12 contains

Chestnut, alluded to them as 'calumnies and impostures,' by which it is plain, from all he has said besides, he only means truth unfitly spoken.

Again:

'In almost every country, the law punishes as dangerous to society, the incitement of one class of citizens to hared and contempt of another. Mr. Sumner has done nothing else; only he has done it on a larger scale: he has attempted to embitter one-half of the confederacy against the other.'

Here is further involuntary disclosure of conviction. Confession of cause existing for abandonment-disunion.

As sure as advancing intelligence is to popularize human liberty, this speech of Senstor Sumner will yet be seen to have been but an approximation to the monstrous truth;—only a part of the truth in the case; and that part not unfitly spoken.

'On Thursday last a party of nine men, "armed and equipped as the law directs," but without legal and equipped as the law directs," but without legal and equipped as the law directs," but without legal and equipped as the law directs," but without legal and equipped as the law directs," but without legal and equipped as the law directs," but without legal and equipped as the law directs," but without legal and equipped as the law directs," but without legal and equipped as the law directs," but without legal process, arrested one Henry Woffle and con Henry Woffle and contents on Frested one Henry Woffle and contents on Frested one Henry Woffle and contents on Frested one Henry Woffle and charles Doy, (son of Dr. John Doy,) on a charge of horse-stealing. They were tried, found guity, and the sentence of death pased upon the old man Woffle. He was deliberately shot, and his body left on the prairie. On Friday night, the same company on the 'On Thursday last a party of nine men, "arm

in 1854, three months after his tather and D. R. Anthony of this city went out with the pioneer party from Boston. Young Doy (he was then under age) passed through all the more terrible conflicts attending the early settlement of Lawrence and Douglas County, and shared the most thrilling achievements of that little band of heroes who so

bune and the Sunday School Advocate as 'incendiary' the Ruffian 'Chivalry.'
The history of these times that tried men's souls documents, under the set of Assembly of 1831, and that Postmasters will be required to withhold these papers from subscribers in the future. Verily, when a Church publication has the grace thus to offend the slaveocracy, there is hope for the slave.

MISSIONS AND EMANCIPATION IN THE Doys, (father and son.) who had lost everything ahead of the nations of the Christian world; and but the "claims" on which they resided, of course who will say this is not so?

Mr. Hill says that Theodore Parker has done a

Doys, (father and son.) who had lost everything but the 'claims' on which they resided, of course shared these adventures, and hence the charge of horse stealing.

The offence for which they were kidnapped and imprisoned at Platte City and St. Joseph, where for months they were subjected to the grossest indignities that their brutal captors could invent, was the attempted transportation of thirteen free colored persons, by the direction of the Town Board of Lawrence, from that city to the State of Lova. The history of that cruel imprisonment, the trial and acquittal of Charles, the conviction and sentence of his father, and his subsequent rescue—so gallantly accomplished by a band of Free-State men from Lawrence, under the leadership of Charles—is familiar to the readers of the Doy narrative.

Dr. Doy returned to the Eastern States, where he has since been engaged in lecturing on the history of Kansas. Churles, unfortunately, as we see, remained to protect the family, and has at last tallen a victim to the insatiate fury of a brutal, bloody-handed mob. The letter which we quote states that he "suffered death"—in what manner is not described. As he was dislodged by setting fire to the house, it is probable that he was cut down or shot in attempting to escape. Like his father, he was a man of distinguished bravery, impatient of wrong, ready in his resources, and fearless in his measures of resistance and redress. While he defed danger like a hero, he endured suffering with the fortitude of a martyr. His private character was irreproachable. He was modest in his demeasures of resistance and redress. While he defed danger like a hero, he endured suffering with the fortitude of a martyr. His private character was irreproachable. He was modest in his demeasures of resistance and redress. While he defed danger like a hero, he endured suffering with the fortitude of a martyr. His private character was irreproachable. He was modest in his demeasures of resistance and redress. While he defed danger like a hero, he endure

From the Bay State Chronicle.

the Bay State Chronicis.

THEODORE PARKER AND HIS CRITICS.
A large audience assembled in Lyceum Hall, on Sunday evening, to hear the Rev. Mr. Hassall discourse on 'Theodore Parker—what they say of him't being understood that Mr. Hassall discourse a recent article in the Christian Freeman, written by the Rev. George Hill of this town. A hymn being sung by the Friends of Progress choir, Mr. Hassall arose, and made inquiry whether Mr. Hill was present, stating that an invitation had been sent to him. Finding he was not in the hall, he commenced his discourse, speaking in substance as follows:—

When we heard of Theodore Parker's death, we knew that a prophet had fallen. We did not mourn on his account, but we believe no greater loss could be sustained by this age, this country, the world, than by the death of Theodore Parker; not that we believed that the truth depended altogether upon his life, or upon his activity, his learning, or his influence. And now that he is gone, those of us who were attached to him feel, perhaps more sensitively than we ought, any attacks upon his character; we feel that we are assailed through him.

No man has struck heavier blows against existing opinions than Theodore Parker. It was natural that there should exist a great diversity of opinion regarding him. No man would shrink less from criticism than he. He knew that he would be criticised after death, and he desired that he should be dealt with fairly and justly.

Mr. Parker was not always dealt with fairly by those who stood nearest to him theologically. He was not dealt with fairly by the Unitarians; but he has been since his death. There are many Unitarians who sympathize with him now. But amongst the Universalists, there is not the same disposition to treat Mr. Parker fairly; and I was monts struck when he sweet as of fairly by the Unitarians; but he would be lessened were people taught than a cate of the conditions of adjusting. The contribution of adjusting. The contribution of adjusting. The contribution of adjusting. The co THEODORE PARKER AND HIS CRITICS.

rians who sympathize with him now. But amongst the Universalists, there is not the same disposition to treat Mr. Parker fairly; and I was much struck when I saw in the Christian Freeman an article written by Mr. Hill on Theodore Parker. I was requested to come here and review that article, and finally decided to do so.

I was sorry to think that our friend Mr. Hill had treated Mr. Parker unmarks. He charges him with

I was sorry to think that our friend Mr. Hill had treated Mr. Parker unjustly. He charges him with egotism, with being a destructionist. Nature is a destructionist, so is time. The Universalist creed itself is a destructionist. There never appeared a greater destructionist than Jesus of Nazareth, and I suppose the Jews were much astonished when they heard him. Who preached more severely against the Pharisees and Sadducees than Jesus and his Apostles? Martin, Luther was a destructionist of the Eternal.

THEODORE PARKER. Apostles? Martin Luther was a destructionist, so was John Wesley. And so has been every man who has been in advance of his age. Ideas are necessarily destructive, levelling everything, and yet constructive. What is a Universalist minister but sainted and much lamented Theodore Parker. It seems to me a few have done him justice so few as constructive. What is a Universalist minister but stanted and much lamented Theodore Parker. It a destructionist, and one of the worst kind—preaching every Sunday against the doctrines of the Trinity and of election. It comes with a bad grace from one of them to charge Theodore Parker with being a destructionist.

I believe it is an admitted principle, that, in order to render full and complete justice to another, we must be his superior in head and heart. If that

from one of them to charge Theodore Parker seeking to destroy?

But what is Theodore Parker seeking to destroy?

Mr. Hill says, 'The Church, the State, the Bible, the community, contained errors which did not answer his ideas of perfection, and he would sweep them all away.' Where Mr. Hill got his ideas of them all away.' Where Mr. Hill got his ideas of them all away.' Where Mr. Hill says of the mouth have t

He would not 'sweep away' the community. He must have been a mad destructionist to have thought such a thing, for, in that case, where would he be himself?

But the most serious charge which is preferred against Mr. Parker is, that he would 'sweep away' the Bible: and this seems to constitute Mr. Hill's main objection. It is certainly a grave charge to say that he would sweep away the Bible, for no man of common sense would wish to give up this book. And nothing will prejudice the mass of the people against a man quicker than a charge like this, for the Bible has been a source of so much light and so much consolation, it has blessed the home, and nothing is dearer to the mass of men than this sacred volume Through it, God spoke from heaven for their enlightenment, and by it they will land in a brighter and a better world. To assail this is to commit a sin which is equalled by

An extract was then read from Mr. Parker's writings where he condemns, not the Bible, but the ecclesiastical worship of the Bible as a Fetish.'

Mr. Hill, continued the speaker, omitted the words which qualified the passage of which he spoke, and he knew it at the time he made the statement.

Attar reading several passages from Mr. Parker's works, showing his high regard and reverence for the Bible, Mr. Hassall said, that by reading Mr. Hill's article you would think that Theodore Parker regarded the Bible as a nuisance rather than a blessing, a curse instead of helping them up. When a fugitive slave fled to Mr. Parker's house, he found not only a resting-place, but a blessing, a curse instead of helping them up. When a fugitive slave fled to Mr. Parker's house, he found not only a resting-place, but a blessing, and when he left, he had a Bible given him. Mr. Hill selects particular phrases from Mr. Parker's witings: he puts them together, and gives a few of his opinions of Christ, and makes that his theology.

Mr. Hill says that Mr. Parker speaks of the Christian religion as a 'spurious religion.' I tried to find such a phrase in his writings, and I am confident that Theodore Parker never said any such a phrase in his writings, and I am confident that Theodore Parker never said any such thing. He says hundreds of times in his works that Christianity is the absolute religion? Theodore Parker could not say such a thing. He says that in temperance, charity, honesty, the South Sea Islanders and other heathens are far the such shaders and other heathens are far the could do all that I have been trying to do.'

ceptions clear, and his piety truly deserving the name according to the accepted interpretation of the word, his bitterest enemies cannot deny. But he does not hold a certain belief, and that is his

sin.

The system of theology which so many cling to is

The system of theology which so many can assert that

Theodore Parker I cannot say; but he must have read his works different from what I have.

Mr. Parker would revolutionize these, but never sweep them away.' He says himself, 'To write down the true Christian Church seems to us as absurd as to write down the solar system.' Would other or all other divines toward the building up of down the true Christian Church seems to us as augurd as to write down the solar system. Would Theodore Parker, using these words, attempt to engage in such a thing as he is charged with? In his opening address to his Society in Boston be says, We are here to establish a Christian Church. 'I would be addressed extracts from Mr. Parker's legion. Some have asked, with apparent soberness, Mr. Hassall here read extracts from Mr. Parker's works, speaking of Jesus of Nazareth as the ideal for us to follow.

Where did Mr. Hill get his idea that Theodore Parker would 'sweep away' the State? He was always a voter; his views on the government did not coincide with Mr. Garrison's. No such statement can be found in any of his writings as is ascribed to him. He thought that to break up the cribed to him. He thought that to break up the Union would be the worst thing in the world for the Father, forgive them; for they know not what slave. they do!'
Jersey City, July 16.

THEODORE PARKER'S MORAL INFLUENCE. A corr

from heaven for their enlightenment, and by it they will land in a brighter and a better world. To assail this is to commit a sin which is equalled by no sin under the face of the sun.

When a man makes a charge like this, he ought to be sure that it rests on good authority. Would any one get a fair idea of Mr. Parker's position on the Bible by this article? No one. I charge Mr. Hill, not with gross ignorance, but with gross injustice to the man of whom he writes.

An extract was then read from Mr. Parker's writings where he condemns, not the Bible, but the lines of his infamous occupation.'

When a man said not lightly, nor without authority. They are a fair comment on indelity, by whomsoever taught, and stremendous travback on even the humanity of the infidel, who undermines the characters and ruins the hopes of thousands of young men, while he manages to keep out of the slough of crime and corruption himself. Such a man's crime against society is immeasurably great—not unlike that of the liquor-dealer, who sends multitudes to a drunkard's grave, but keeps respectably sober himself, and walks proudly amid the ruins of his infamous occupation.'

IT IS NOT A DYE!

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER

The only preparation that has a EUROPEAN REPUTATION. Warranted not to contain deleterious auba-

This pleasant and valuable preparation has been used or many years by hundreds of the most distinguished and wealthy persons, who have pre-viously tried all the nostrums of the day without success, some even injuring their hair and health. This is entirely different from all others

'IS THERE ANY VIRTUE IN Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorative?

We can answer this question by saying that we have already seen persons who have derived benefit

Persons personally known to us have come voluntarily, and told us of good results to either themselves
or friends, who have used it before it became knews
in St. Louis. Presbylerias. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE has given universal satisfaction, wherever it has been used. It can be used with perfect safety, and in

off. It can be all soiling, renders it a very refect freeness from all soiling, renders it a very sirable article for the toilet. Ch'n Witness and Ch. Advocate, Boston, Mass. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RE. STORER is worthy of confidence,'

Philadelphia Christian Chronick.

Incomparably the best preparation we have ever All are compelled to acknowledge Mrs. S. A. At

LEN's as the Hair Restorer.' M ns. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer bu taken its place at the head of all articles of th
kind. Michigan Christian Herald, Dispel all doubts as to its efficacy.'

Knozville Presbyterian Witness

There never has been a prescription or remedy for improving the hair, published in the Advocats which was so fully endorsed by men of unquestion ed standing, as in that of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN S. Another objection to dyes is the unlife-like color

and appearance they cause the unlife-like color and appearance they cause the hair to assume, and the only way to have grey hair assume its MATURAL YOUTHFUL COLOR, is to use that which will be effectual and yet not a dye—Mrs. S. A. ALLEN's WORLD's HAIR RESTORER will do this.'

U. S. Journal, In these times, when every cosmetic is warranted as

freshing to come across that which is what it ran-TENDS to be. A really excellent article is Mrs. S A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. As an aristant to nature, it is of great service; and a r by using it often prevents a serious and u ss of hair. Its properties are perfectly harmless, it being a chemical compound of ingredients calcu-lated to facilitate the natural growth of hair.' Those of our readers whose hair is turning grey or losing its color, and who are opposed to using a dye, will find in Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hall RESTORER a preparation that will speedily change the hair to its natural color, and at the same time

render it soft. It is superior to any heretofere pro-duced for restoring and beautifying the hair, rea-sessing none of the burning qualifies of a Dir. There is no Hair preparation, we believe, that has There is no Hair preparation, we believe, that has acquired more popularity than Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorre. Why is this? Simply because it is a preparation of real merit, and has never failed, in a single instance, to produce the good effects ascribed to it on the part of its proprietor. Its sales are constant and most extensive, and we begin to think that it is denominated mest appropriately the 'World's Hair Restorer.'

We have reason to be assured that 'Mrs. S. A. Al-LEN'S WOHLD'S HAIR RESTORER' is among the best articles of its kind ever discovered; indeed the wide circulation and immense sales it has achieved, fully demonstrate that its efficacy is generally appreciated.'

Rahway Register.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer. The most successful remedy of the day. We know of instances where its good effects have been remarkable.'

Weekly Visitor, Franklin N. Y.

• From individual cases that have come under our own observation, we are satisfied that • Mrs. S. A. Atobservation, we are satisfied that *Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER performs all that it promises, and that instead (as is the case with other restoratives extensively used and highly recmoney, it is just what it is represented to be, and will perform all its proprietor engages it to perform.
We therefore most cordially commend it to the notice and use of those of our readers who need a re-

medial agent of this character. St. Louis Ledger.

'Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.-AS we were travelling in Massachusetts a short since, we met a lady whose appearance ind that she had attained the age of sixty. So we in-ferred, and but for her beautiful hair, we should have added several years. After some conversation she spoke of her hair, informing us that two years she spoke of her hair, informing to ago, at least one half of it was grey, and that she had feared that before then the wh turned or fallen off. But our friend read the papers, and acquainted herself with the various remedies for decaying hair, and at length to obtain Mrs. Allen's Restorer. She applied it according to directions, and before a year had passed, she assured us that she had as luxui-ous, even and beautiful head of hair, as when she was but sixteen years old. Her statement was confirmed by other members of the family, while we were informed that in the same neighborhood there were other instances where the same happy and signal effect had been produced by applying Mrs. 8. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer.' Providence Daily Tribune.

We are satisfied that the statements made in advertisement of Mas. S. A. Allen's Wonday's Kestoner are correct. Boston Olice Bran.

Its remarkable "access is satisfactory evidence." Boston Olive Branch.

· Among the very few preparations that we deem dt-Among the very few preparations that we does at serving of mention, we are by no means inclined to omit 'Mrs. S. A. Aller's World's Hair Rissone Er.' It has been thoroughly tested, and found to the all its inventor claims for it; and to deny its excellence would be to deny the assertions made in its favor by scores and hundreds of the most respectable persons.' Rahvesy Advocate and Register. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S AIR RESTORER is the

best preparation extant for the various diseases in dent to the hair and scalp, and is warranted to store the hair and whiskers, however grey, to their natural color. It having been before the public for many years, and its efficacy in restoring, invigoring, and beautifying the hair fully established, hosts of persons throughout the country, has led the manufacture of many worthless imitations which have been successfully palmed off in numer ous instances, upon the public as genuine.

Brooklyn Morning Journal.

This preparation is superior to any heretofore pro-duced for restoring and beautifying the hair. It duced for restoring and beautifying the hair possesses none of the burning, cauterizing por of the old dyes, but gives the hair a health, give is easily applied, and soill not stain the facet line.

The effect is sure in every instance, if applied as cording to the directions. Mercury, Philadelphia

Those unsuccessful with other articles can try this It is just what it purports to be.' Cleve. Leader. We might swell this list, but if not convinced,

We export these preparations to Europe even, and they are superseding all others there as well as in the United States.

It does not soil or stain. Sold by all the principal wholesale and retail merchants in the U. S., Cuba, or Canada.

DEPOT 355 BROOME STREET, N. Y.

where address all letters and inquiries. Some dealers try to sell articles instead of this on which they make more wofit.

for circular, terms and information.

dd, Mrs. S. A. Allen, written in ink.

Bev are of cons

See next issue of this Paper for were information or send to Depot for Circulars.
FOR SALE EVERY WHERE.

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